

\$1.00

SOUTHERN PINE GARAGES

-and how to build them-



Published by

Southern Pine Association
New Orleans Louisiana



SOUTHERN PINE

The LUMBER *for* YOUR GARAGE



At Your SERVICE

THE SERVICE rendered by the Southern Pine Association is **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Our immense library and stock of books on Building and Wood Construction of all kinds is at **YOUR** disposal and most of these books are yours for the asking. Don't hesitate to write us, we welcome your inquiries and our staff and practical experts are always willing and anxious to give you the benefit of their knowledge and experience and to guide you in the selection and use of the many different kinds of Southern Pine Lumber. **KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.**

OUR SEAL is the "First Aid" sign and Guarantee for the successful solution of all your building problems. Make use of it. **WRITE TODAY**



ONE HUNDRED TIMES AROUND THE WORLD

IF all the **SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER** that is used in one single year alone were laid out in a board one inch thick and twelve inches wide, it would reach around the world more than **ONE HUNDRED TIMES**.

This gives you some idea of the enormous quantity of Southern Pine Lumber that is used every year.

It is so plentiful that it is comparatively inexpensive and is stocked by lumber dealers almost everywhere in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

You can use Southern Pine for structural framing of all kinds, for the most elaborate interior finish work and also for outside work that is exposed to the weather. This quality has caused it to be universally known as the "all-purpose" wood.

You can get a further idea of the enormous demand for this lumber when you realize that more than one-third of all the lumber used in America is Southern Pine, in addition to the many thousands of feet that are exported to all parts of the world.

THE Cover Design as painted by our artist shows two more delighted and satisfied purchasers of Southern Pine lumber. They have just completed one of our most popular garages, Design No. 2. The size of this garage is 12 feet wide by 18 feet long and it is big enough to hold the average size car. The picture gives you an excellent idea of just how this fine garage looks when all completed, painted and ready for use. You can easily build one like it by following the plans and directions which have been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in understanding them. You can make a big saving by doing the work yourself.

How You Can Build a Southern Pine Garage

INSTRUCTION
SHEET



Do You Know the Name of the Most Popular Wood in America?

THE building of a garage is a subject that interests everyone who has a car of his own, and it is the purpose of this article to show how to accomplish this object in the best and most economical way. Of all the smaller types of buildings a garage is perhaps one of the simplest to build, but like everything that may be simple there are certain outstanding features that you must follow in order that the building shall in every way be a success.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction of all the garage designs shown. The big majority of people, when building a garage, insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The question of how big to make the garage must be settled by the owner himself. This will be governed by the size of the car and the amount of ground space available. Allow sufficient space so that you can walk around your car comfortably when it is in the garage. If you intend to build a work bench in your garage, decide on the size of this bench and figure this into your building so that you will not be cramped for space.

After you have decided on the size of garage you want you will then have to be guided by existing conditions and choose a garage designed with a roof that will match the same style of roof that is already on your residence. For example, if your residence has a hip

MORE than one-third of all the lumber used in America is Southern Pine. No other wood is so universally used for every requirement in building large and small structures.

You can use it for framing of all kinds where strength and rigidity are necessary, for interior finish of every description, and most important of all for outside work, where durability and resistance to weather is absolutely essential. It is a pleasure to use it because it is easy to cut, easy to nail and takes paint beautifully. These are some of the reasons why it is known as the "all-purpose" wood and why Southern Pine is today the most popular wood in America.

roof, then you should build a garage with a hip roof, but if your residence has a gable roof then you should build a garage with a gable roof.

Next in importance to the style of the roof is the kind of siding used on the outside walls. This siding should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are many designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a

pattern that will match your house.

By following these simple rules you will have a garage that will be in architectural harmony with your house, and not a building that has the appearance of having been put up as an after-thought or a make-shift outhouse. Many of the patented types of garage buildings which disfigure so many homes, never can be made to harmonize or match the residence to which they belong.

To return to the question of what size garage to select that will best suit your special requirements. Of course, a one-car garage will be put up as a matter of necessity, but if you have sufficient ground space for a two-car garage, then sometimes it may be found more economical to build a larger building. The extra space can be rented out and will bring you a good return on your investment. It is much cheaper to build a two-car garage than two one-car garages.

In selecting the size of one-car garage to be built there are several things to consider. The smallest garage that should ever be built is 10 feet wide by 16 feet long. A building of this size is shown in Design No. 1 and is known as the "Ford Favorite." It has been designed especially to meet the tremendous demand for an economical garage that will be large enough to hold the different styles of Ford cars. Its design and construction is the simplest and most economical that it is possible to make and its size is recommended by the Ford Motor Company as being the best and most suitable for owners of their cars. This garage is also big enough for many of the other small types of automobiles.

“Grade-Marks on Lumber are the customers guaranty.”

—From a Bulletin of the
United States Depart-
ment of Commerce.

⑦ SPA-1 COM.

⑦ SPA-2 COM.

⑦ SPA-3 COM.

⑦ SPA-4 COM.

⑦ SPA-C

⑦ SPA-B&BEG

⑦ SPA-1 E.G.

⑦ SPA-SE&S.

⑦ SPA-1 HRT.

⑦ SPA-B&B

⑦ SPA-B&BHT

⑦ SPA-C E.G.

⑦ SPA-MERCH.

⑦ SPA-2 E.G.

⑦ SPA-B&BHT EG



HERETOFORE lumber has generally been sold without any identification marks as to the grade or source of origin. This practice led to much misunderstanding and dissatisfaction on the part of the public. Buyers frequently thought that they were not getting the grade of lumber paid for, and in some cases this was doubtless a fact.

As a means of correcting the situation and making lumber buying simple and safe, a group of manufacturers comprising the Southern Pine Association undertook, in accordance with recommendations of Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, to mark the grade on the end of each piece of lumber shipped from their mills. In addition to the grade, the mark also shows the number of the mill which produced the lumber, and the official SPA label, which indicates that the lumber was manufactured in accordance with the American Lumber Standards, and that it was graded by inspectors whose efficiency is subject to frequent test and examination by official inspectors of the Southern Pine Association.

You can guarantee yourself good lumber, correctly manufactured, properly dried, and accurately graded by ordering your Southern Pine with the official SPA Grade-Mark.

Ask your dealer for it when you purchase.



Southern Pine Grade-Marked and Trade-Marked
for Sale by Lumber Dealers

Southern Pine Association

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

*The Marks on this
page show the vari-
ous grades of
Southern Pine that
are manufactured.*

THE DRAWINGS of the garages have been especially prepared for the amateur who wants to build his own garage. They contain the most detailed and elementary instructions and a great deal of other information that is never shown on any architect's plans. They show how to set out the building, cut and nail together every piece of lumber, including all the studding for the sidewalls and roof framing complete, right down to fixing the last screw on the door hinges.

ALL the cars on the market today, from the cheapest to the most expensive, are practically the same width and height. It is in their length that is to be found the greatest difference. The shortest cars are about 11 feet long, while such cars as the Rolls-Royce and other big types measure as much as 18 feet overall.

The length of your garage will, therefore, be determined by the length of your car. Don't forget that it is advisable to build your garage a few feet longer than your car, so as to allow sufficient space all around for cleaning and repairs.

Designs Nos. 2 and 4 show garages 12 feet wide and 18 feet long. These are two of the most popular designs, as they are large enough to accommodate all the medium sized cars on the market. The only difference between these two designs is in the kind of roofs they have. Design No. 2 has a gable roof, while Design No. 4 has a hip roof. If you decide on this size for your garage, then you will have to use the design with the roof that will match the one already on your residence.

Design No. 3 shows the finest one-car garage that is necessary for anyone to build. It is 14 feet wide and 20 feet long, being big enough to hold the largest car on the market. It is substantially built, and the corner studs are so arranged as to provide for nailing, should it be desired to line the inside of the building. This would, of course, improve the inside appearance and give greater comfort in the big changes of the weather, both in the winter and in the summertime.



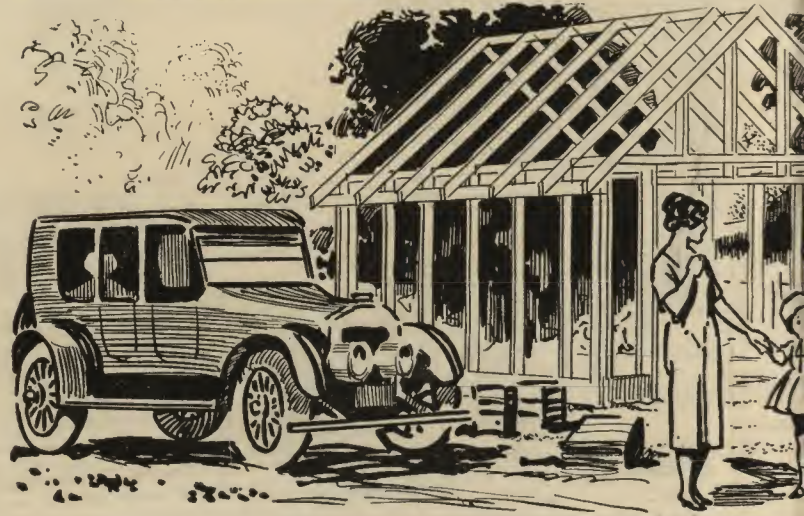
Design No. 7 is made to accommodate three cars and measures 30 feet wide by 20 feet deep. If desired, it is a very simple matter to erect two wood partitions between the car spaces, and by so doing each space will be private and separated from the others.

Design No. 8 is a building very popular, both in the country and in the suburbs. It measures 20 feet wide by 18 feet deep, giving room for one car and also providing a large space for a general workshop and bench. This building is found to be, not only a

Designs Nos. 5 and 6 show garages to accommodate two cars and both measure 20 feet wide by 20 feet deep. Their only difference is in the style of their roofs, and the design should be selected that suits the roof on the residence, as previously explained.

Southern Pine

How to Pick Out the D



Order Your Load

great convenience and time saver, but is especially economical to build, as two buildings are combined into one and every foot of space can be used either for workshop or storage.

Design No. 9 shows a building which provides living quarters and also a large space for accommodating one car. This building has proved popular and profitable for many different purposes being built in the suburbs and the country, and also meets the general demand for a small summer home.

Designs Nos. 10 and 11 show two of the finest examples of what is known as the "Apartment-Garage" building. They are being built in all parts of the country and especially where the climate and conditions are most favorable. The buildings provide space for accommodating two cars on the ground floor and the floor directly over the space occupied by the cars is laid out as an apartment, designed with every possible convenience and step-saving device. This type of building has become immensely popular in different parts of the country, and any person, who might be inclined to have a prejudice against its construction and arrangement, has only to live in one of these apartments for a short time in order to understand the reason for their popularity, and to admit their great convenience and economy.

Location of garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line, so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground

E a s y t
E a s y t
E a s y t o

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Garages

Design That Suits You



Lumber Today

set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

The most popular foundation for garages is concrete. Wood blocks or brick piers, however, can be used if desired. The best floor is one made of concrete, about three inches in thickness. If economy is required, then the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. When the garage has an earth floor a method that is often followed is to dig a large hole in the centre of the floor, about five feet square and three feet deep and fill this hole with large stones or broken bricks, then cover up and put a small grating on the top. This pit will drain away the water used in washing the car and will avoid the expense of a special drainage connection.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for opening the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The buildings are designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Sheathing. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2x4 inch joists across the top plate and put a ceiling in, which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Cut
Nail
Paint

THE LATEST DESIGNS in Garages. The designs shown in this book are the most practical and complete drawings that have ever been published on the subject of garage construction. Anyone who can use a hammer, a saw and a carpenter's rule will have no difficulty in putting the building up himself, and when finished it will have all the appearance of having been put up by the most experienced tradesman.

INTERIOR Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. A closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing, is easy to build and will keep things tidy for you.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality, and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage the lights, in the one-car garage, should be placed on the side walls and not hung from the ceiling. A two-way socket should be placed on the side wall, one for the stationary light, and the other to take the plug for an extension cord, which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end. The light in the two-car garage should be fixed in the centre on the rear wall so as to throw the light between the cars.

With regard to heating the garage it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow, or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

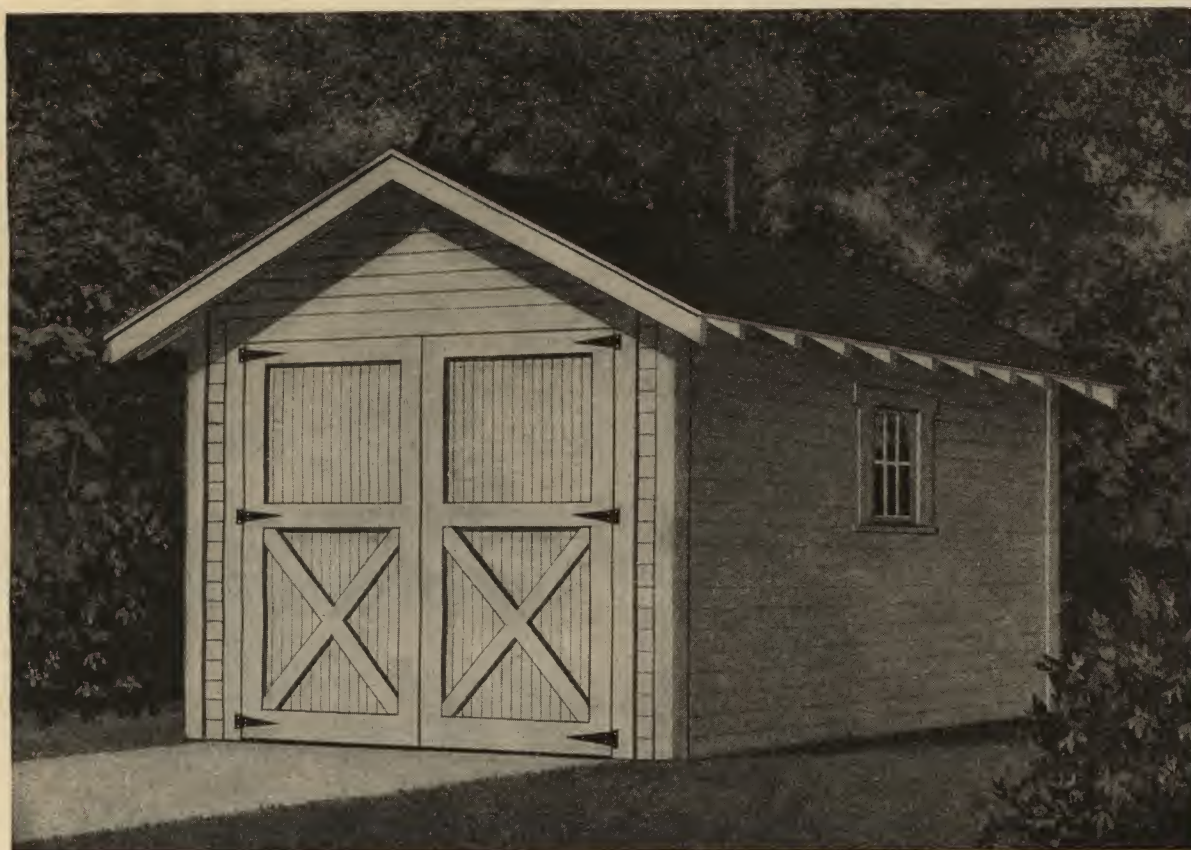
When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide in helping you to build your garage, and by following the detail drawings for any of the different designs, the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured. The instructions and directions are made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build Your Own Garage



“Ford Favorite” One-car Garage

THE smallest garage that should ever be built is shown in the illustration above and is 10 feet wide by 16 feet long. It is known as the “Ford Favorite” and has been designed especially to meet the tremendous demand for an economical garage that will be large enough to hold the different styles of Ford cars. In design and construction it is the simplest and most economical that it is possible to make and its size is recommended by the Ford Motor Company as being the best and most suitable for owners of their cars. This garage is also big enough for many of the other small types of automobiles.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing. Note that a double top plate is to be used at the front wall only. This is necessary to keep the side walls and front projection of the roof high enough so as to allow the front main doors to swing wide open.

The perspective sketch in the lower righthand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side

walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding and when this is done, the facing boards are nailed on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building, and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction, is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 5 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2-inch x 6-inch floor sill which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver, and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges, with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2-inch x 4-inch joists across the top plate and put in a ceiling which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage a two-way socket should be placed on the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage, it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage and by following the detail drawings the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

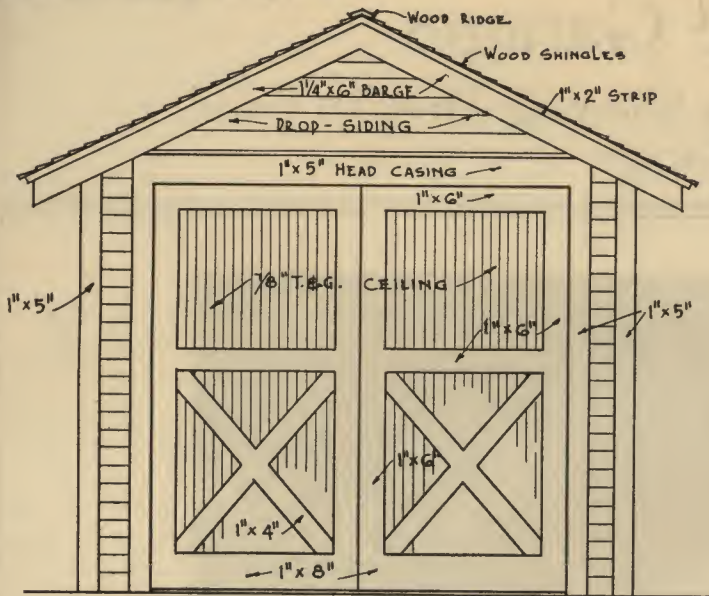
GARAGE DESIGN No. 1 — Material List

Sills	4 pieces 2"x6"x16'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x6"x12'-0"
Studs	32 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Plates	2 pieces 2"x4"x16'; 3 pieces 2"x4"x10'-0"
Rafters	9 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Ridge-board	1 piece 1"x6"x16'-0"
Ties	3 pieces 2"x4"x10'-0"
Siding	450' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing (on roof)	272' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles	2500 wood shingles or 10 bundles

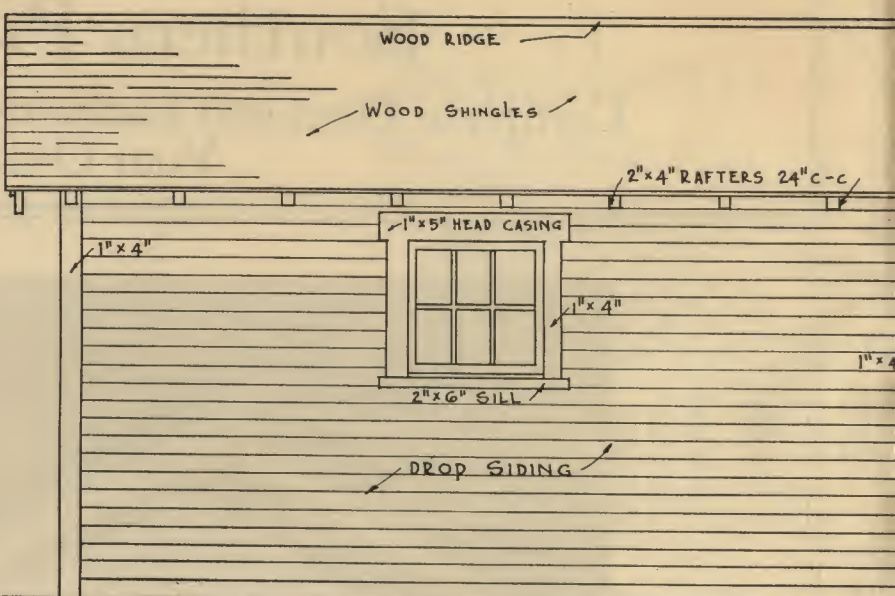
Barge-boards	2 pieces 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6"x14'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x2"x14'-0"
Ridge	1 piece 1"x8"x20'-0"; 1 piece 1"x4"x20'-0"
Frieze-board	32 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Corner-trim	4 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"; 4 pieces 1"x4"x8'-0"
Material for garage doors—	6 pieces 1"x6"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1"x8"x8'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x10'-0"; 75' B. M. $\frac{3}{8}$ " matched and beaded ceiling

Door jambs	3 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"
Door stops	3 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Door casings	1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"
Windows	1—2'-7"x2'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 6 lt. sash
Window sills	1 piece 2"x6"x4'-0"
Window stops	1 piece 1"x3"x10'-0"
Window casing	1 piece 1"x4"x6'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x4'-0"

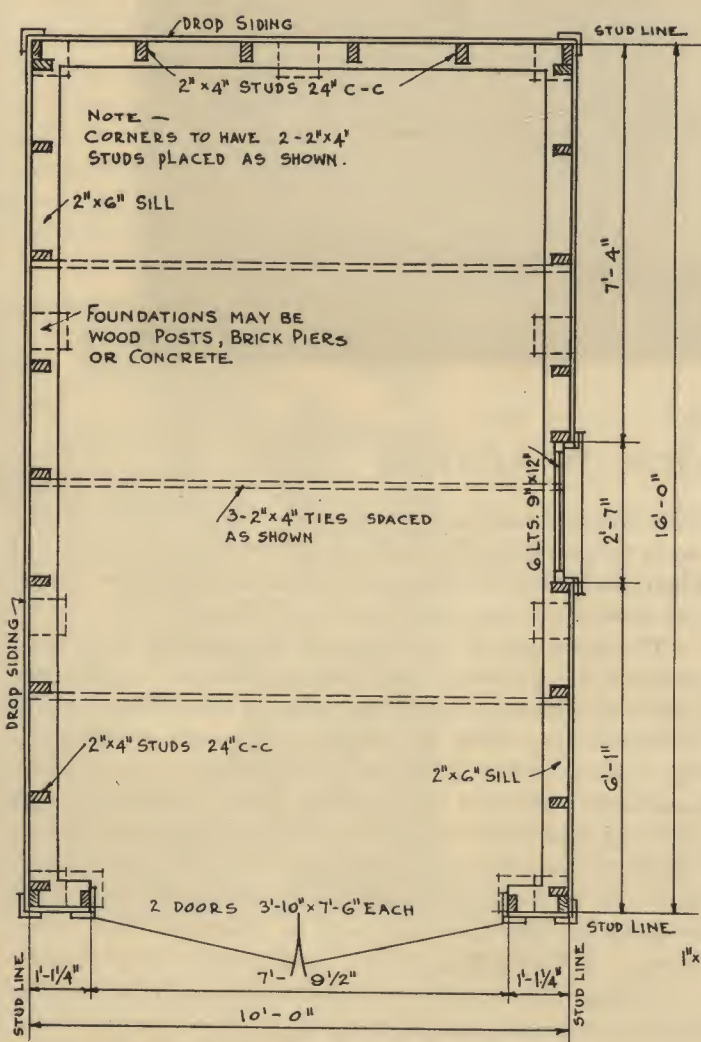
DESIGN N^o1



FRONT ELEVATION.

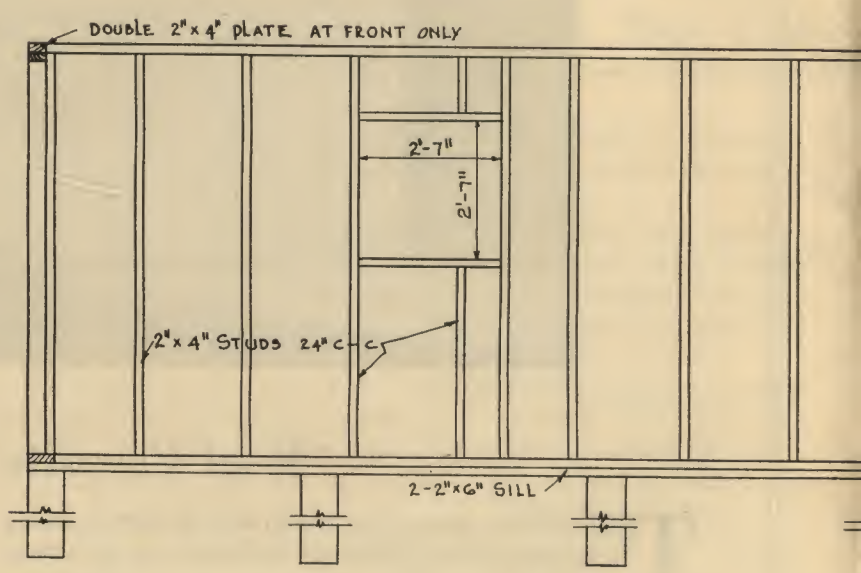


SIDE ELEVATION.

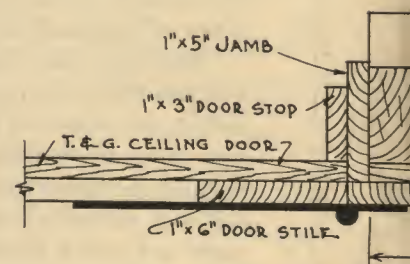
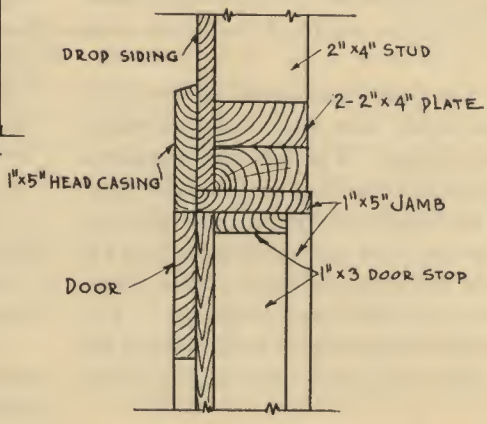


FLOOR PLAN.

FORD CAR	HEIGHT	WIDTH	LENGTH
SEDAN COUPE & RUNABOUT	6'-9"	5'-8"	11'-3"
TOURING	7'-0"	5'-8"	11'-3"
ALLOW EXTRA LENGTH FOR FRONT & REAR BUMPERS			

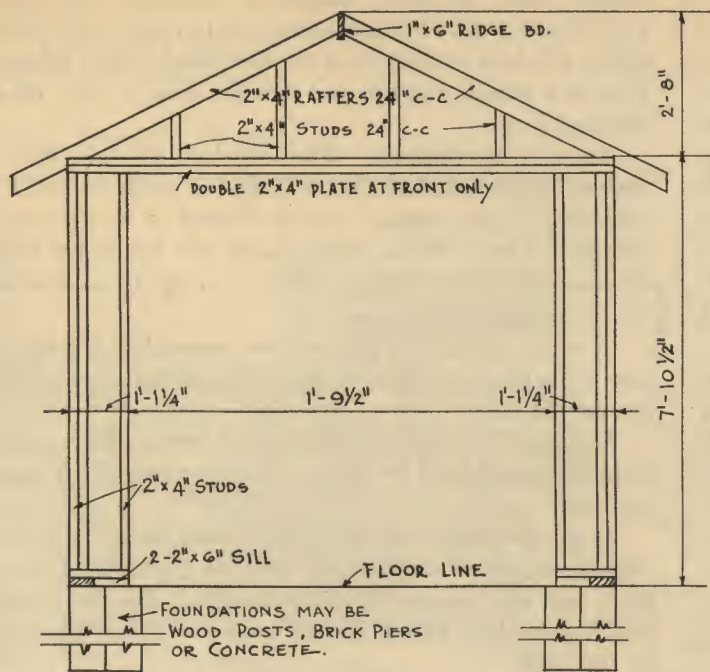


SIDE FRAMING ELEVATION.

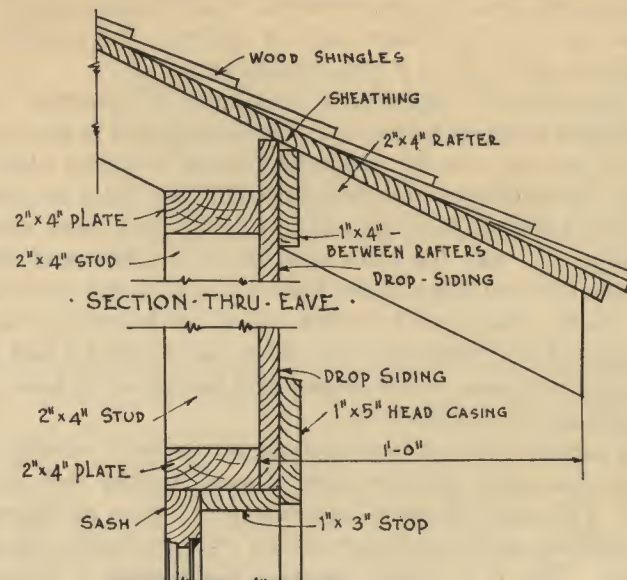


SECTION THRU DOOR.

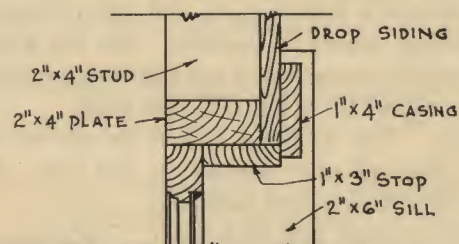
SECTION THRU DOOR HEAD.



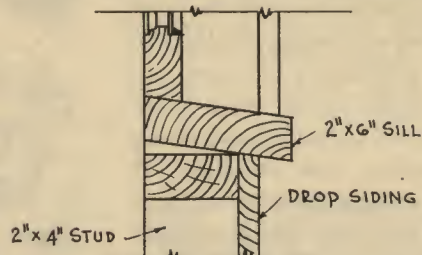
• FRONT • FRAMING • ELEVATION •



• SECTION • THRU • EAVE •

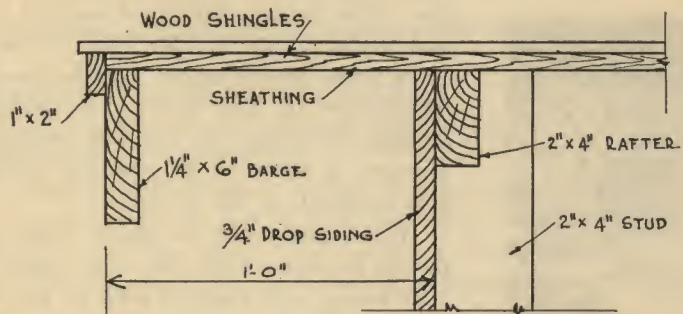


• SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • HEAD •

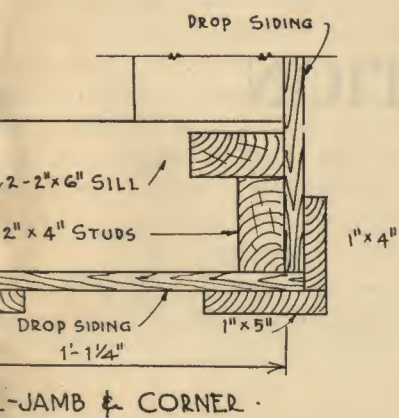


• SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • JAMB •

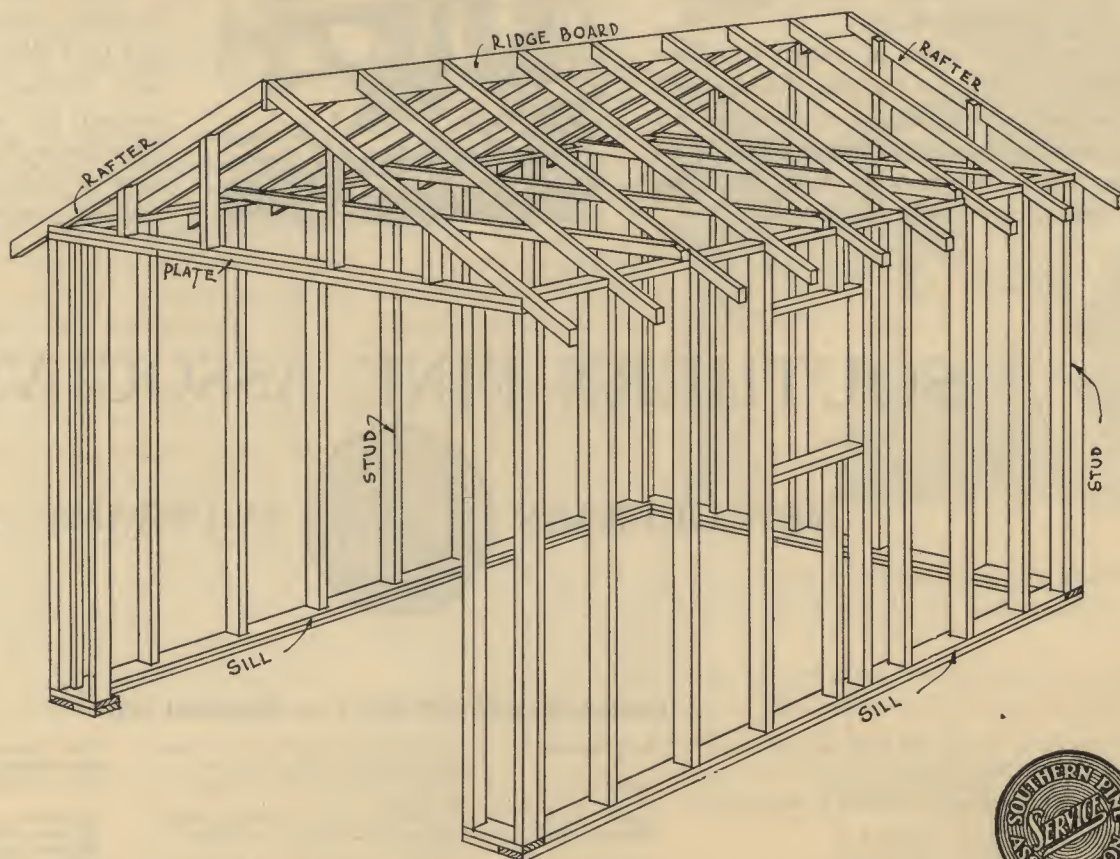
• SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • SILL •



• SECTION • THRU • GABLE • PROJECTION •



• JAMB & CORNER •



• VIEW • SHOWING • FRAME • CONSTRUCTION •



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



One-car Garage—Size 12 Feet Wide by 18 Feet Long

THIS garage is designed with a gable roof and is large enough to hold the average size car, being 12 feet wide by 18 feet long. If you have a very long car, then you can extend the building an extra two feet in length and still keep the same width. A small side entrance or service door which is shown in the side of the building can be put in or left out as required.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing. The perspective sketch in the lower righthand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding and when this is done the facing boards are nailed on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a

garage insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 3 inches

above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building is designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put in a ceiling which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage, a two-way socket should be placed on the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light, and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage and by following the detail drawings the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

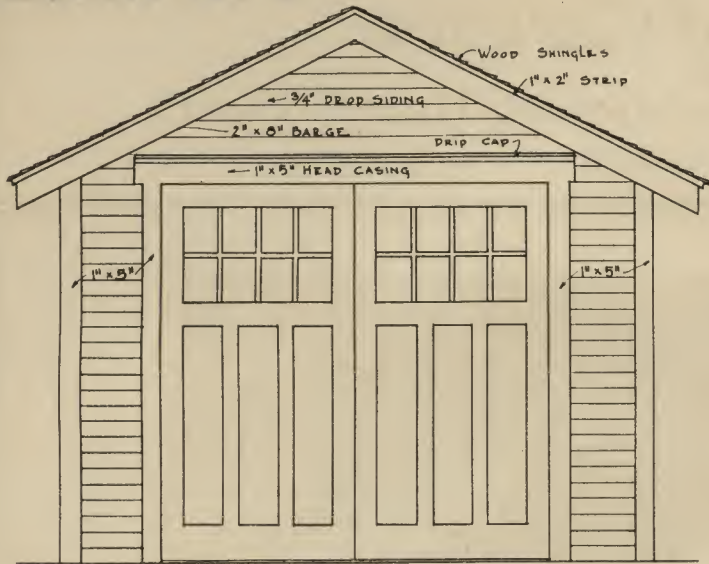
GARAGE DESIGN No. 2 — Material List

Sills..... 2 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x16'-0"
Studs..... 35 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Plates..... 2 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Rafters..... 20 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Ties..... 2 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Ridge-board..... 1 piece 1"x6"x18'-0"
Siding..... 550' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing (on roof) 352' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles..... 3200 wood shingles or 13 bundles

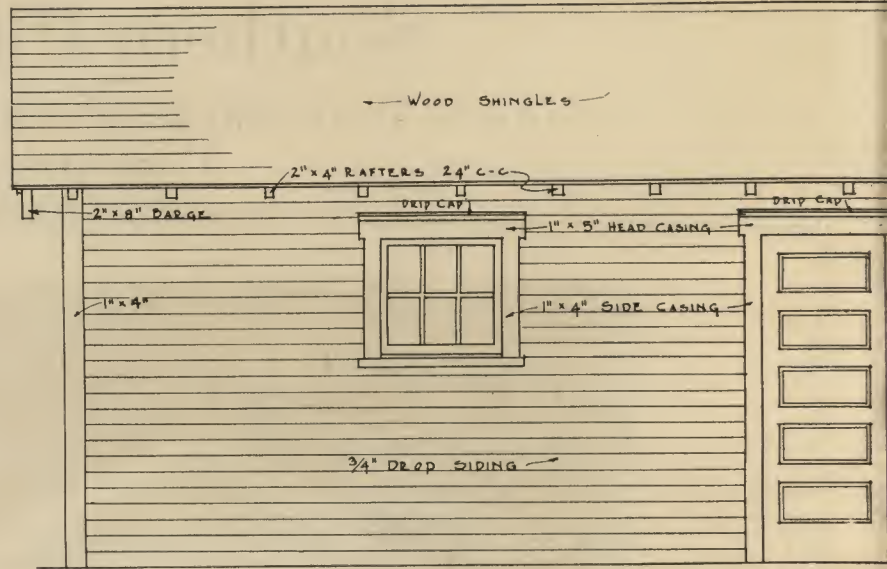
Barge-boards..... 2 pieces 2"x8"x18'-0"; 4 pieces 1"x2"x10'-0"
Corner-trim..... 2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Ridge..... 1 piece 1"x3"x22'-0"; 1 piece 1"x4"x22'-0"
Frieze-board..... 36 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Doors..... 1 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors, each door in 3 bot. panels and 8 lt. top; 1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " door, 5 panels with frame and trim
Door jambs..... 1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"

Door stops..... 3 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Door casings..... 1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"; 1 piece 1"x4"x14'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x4'-0"
Windows..... 1—2'-7"x2'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " sash, 6 lt.
Window sills..... 1 piece 2"x6"x4'-0"
Window jambs..... 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"
Window casings..... 1 piece 1"x4"x6'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x4'-0"
Window stops..... 10 lineal ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Drip-caps..... 18 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

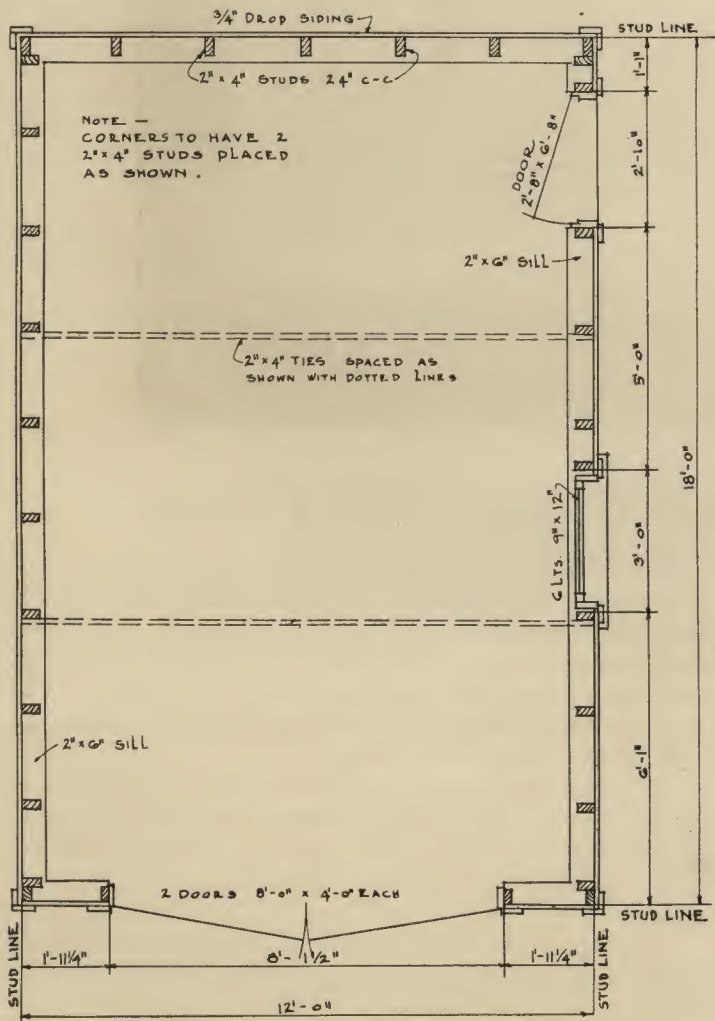
DESIGN NO 2



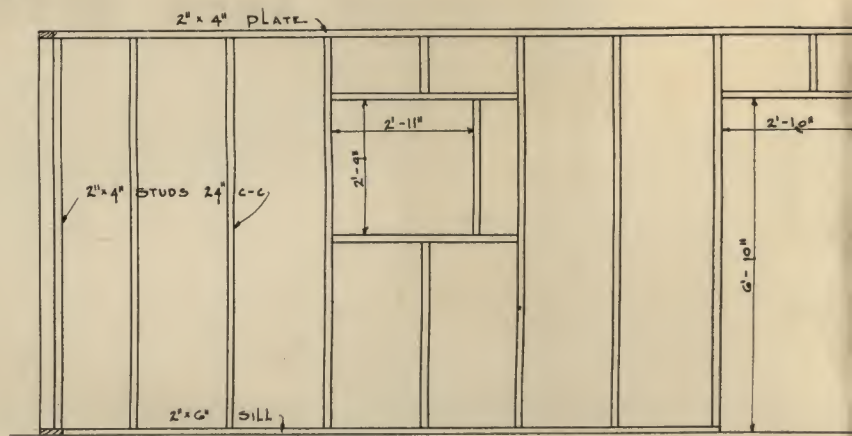
FRONT ELEVATION



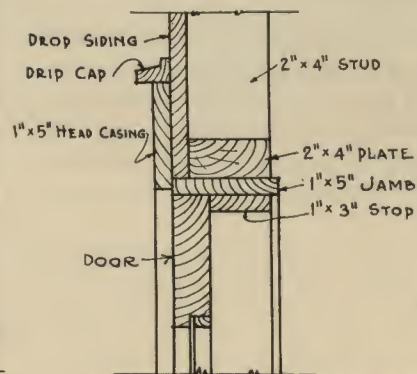
SIDE ELEVATION



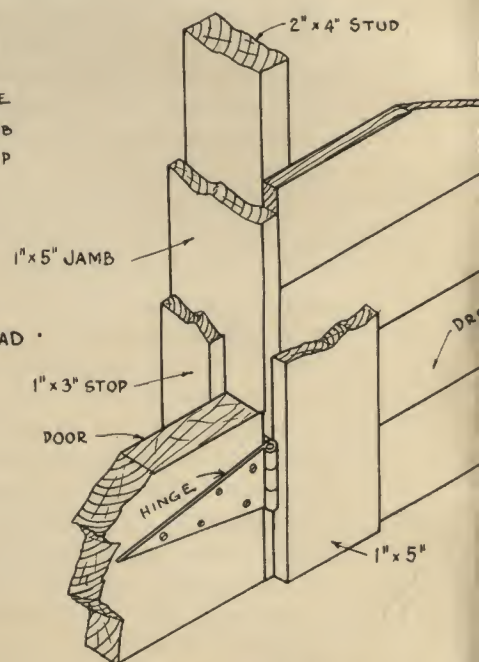
FLOOR PLAN



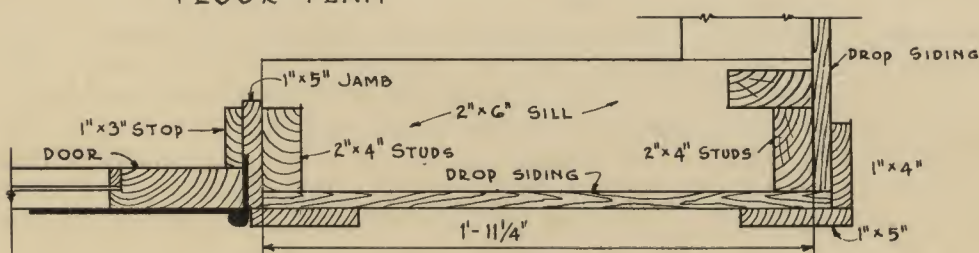
SIDE WALL FRAMING



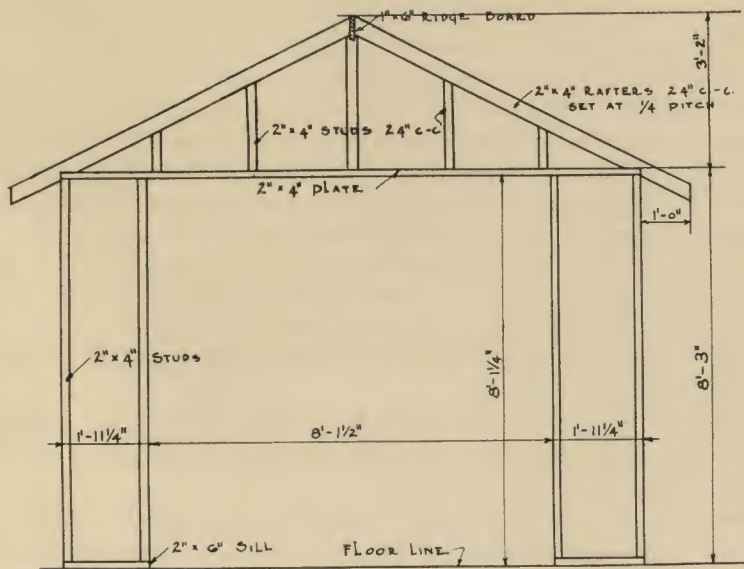
SECTION THRU DOOR-HEAD



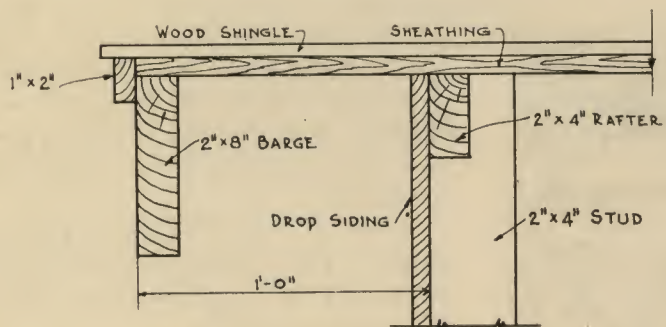
VIEW SHOWING DOOR-JAMB & CORNER



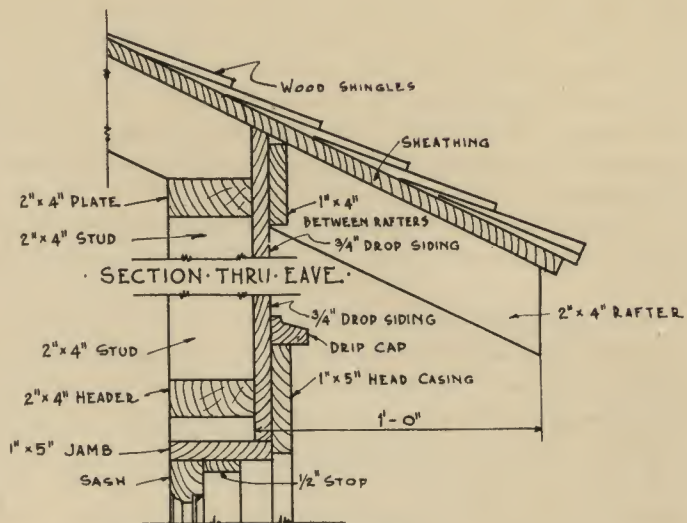
SECTION THRU DOOR-JAMB & CORNER



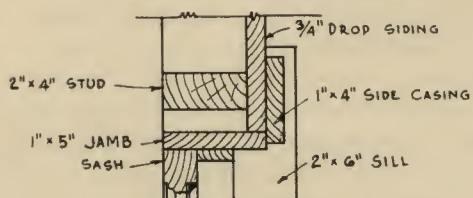
FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION



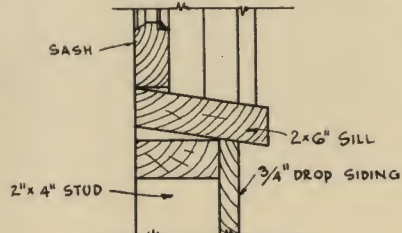
SECTION THRU GABLE PROJECTION



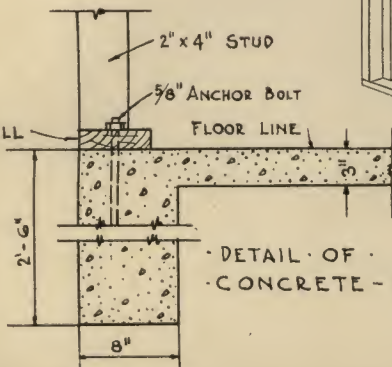
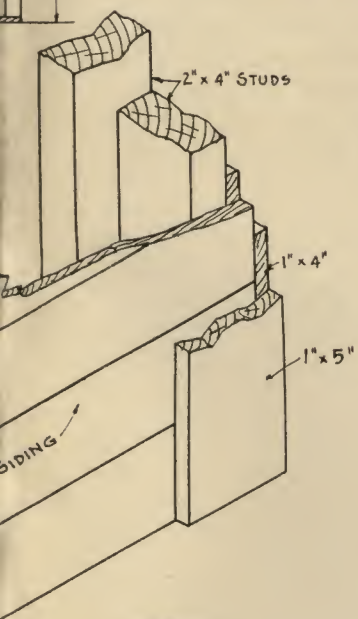
SECTION THRU EAVE



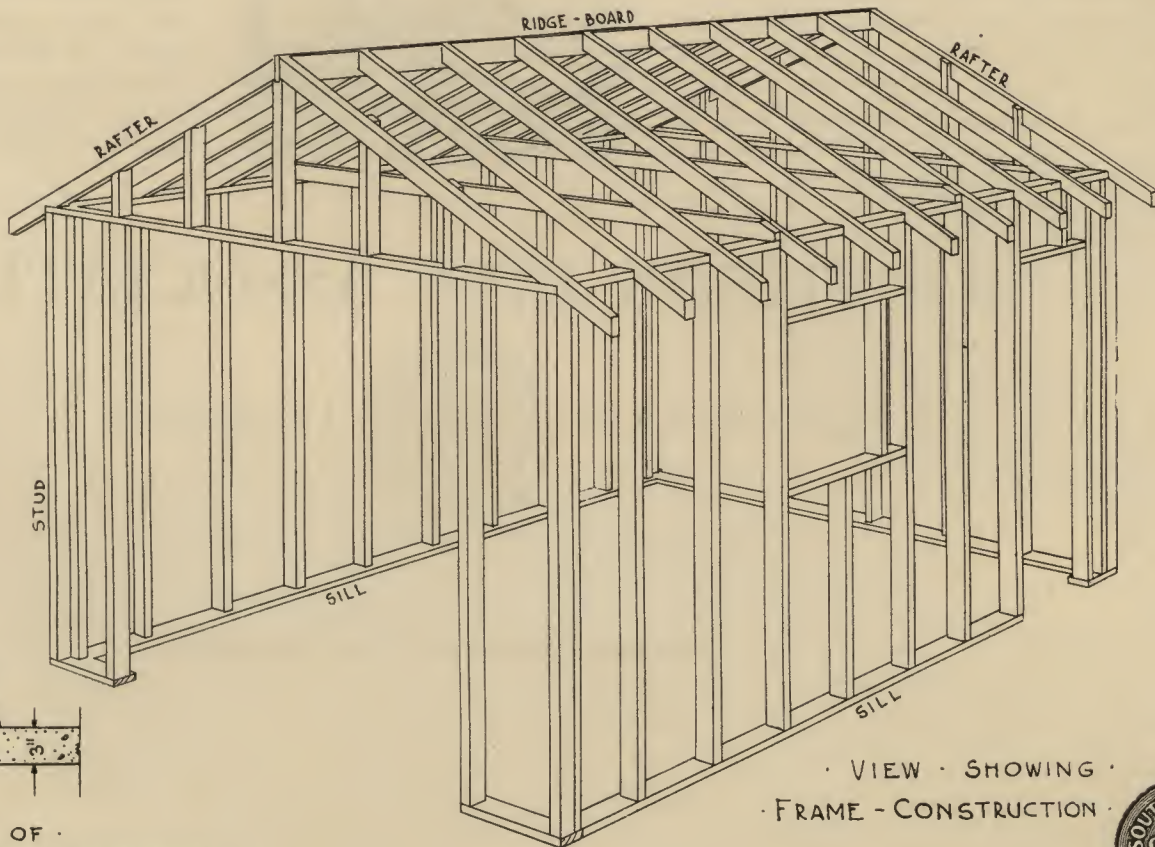
SECTION THRU WINDOW HEAD



SECTION THRU WINDOW JAMB



DETAIL OF CONCRETE FOUNDATION

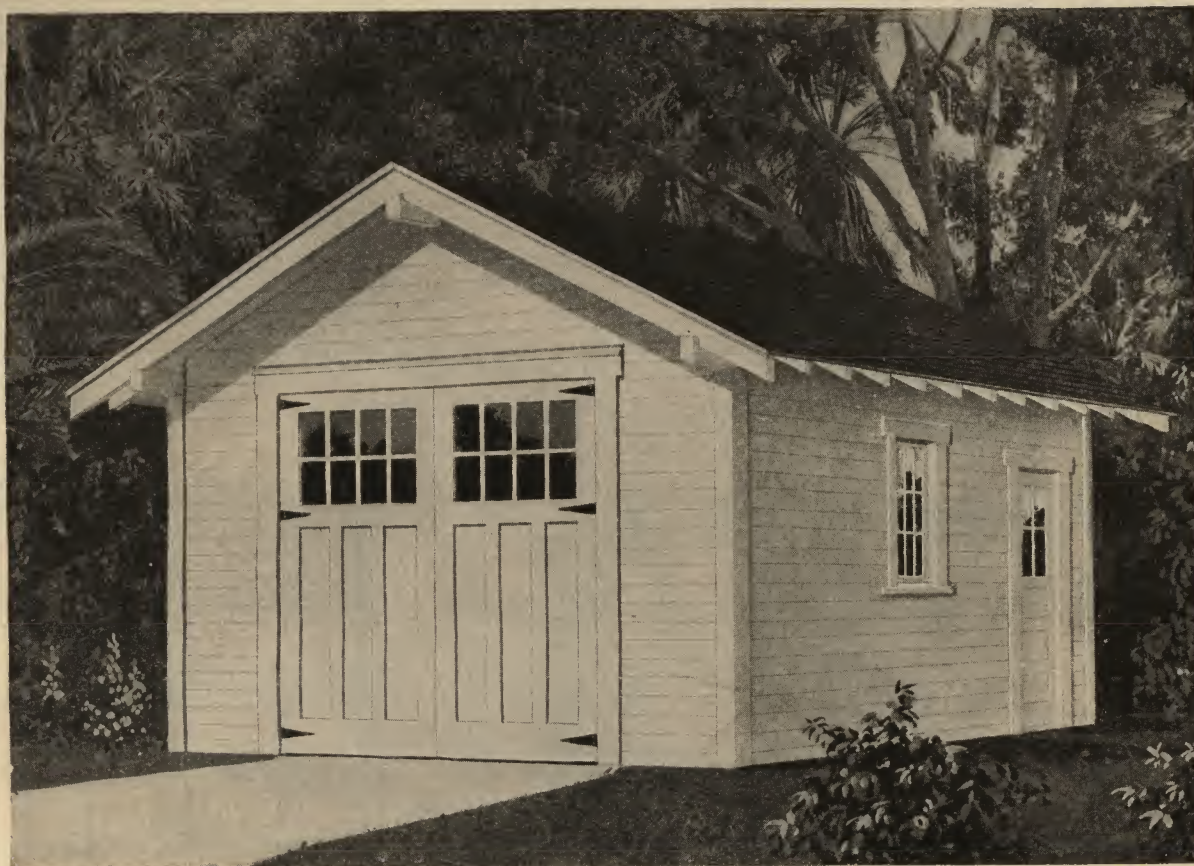


VIEW SHOWING FRAME CONSTRUCTION



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



One-car Garage—Size 14 Feet Wide by 20 Feet Long

THIS garage is designed with a gable roof and is the finest one-car garage that it is necessary for anyone to build. It is large enough to hold the biggest car on the market, being 14 feet wide and 20 feet long.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing. The corner studs are arranged to provide for nailing space should it be desired to line the inside of the garage at any time.

The perspective sketch in the lower righthand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding, and when this is done the facing boards are nailed on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage insist on the greatest possible economy in its con-

struction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction, is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from, and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers, and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts, about 12 inches long, should be placed in the concrete before it has set, and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly

set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill, which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts, and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix, and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building is

designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put in a ceiling which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage, and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage, a two-way socket should be placed on the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord, which should be about 20 feet long, with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors of the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage and by following the detail drawings, the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

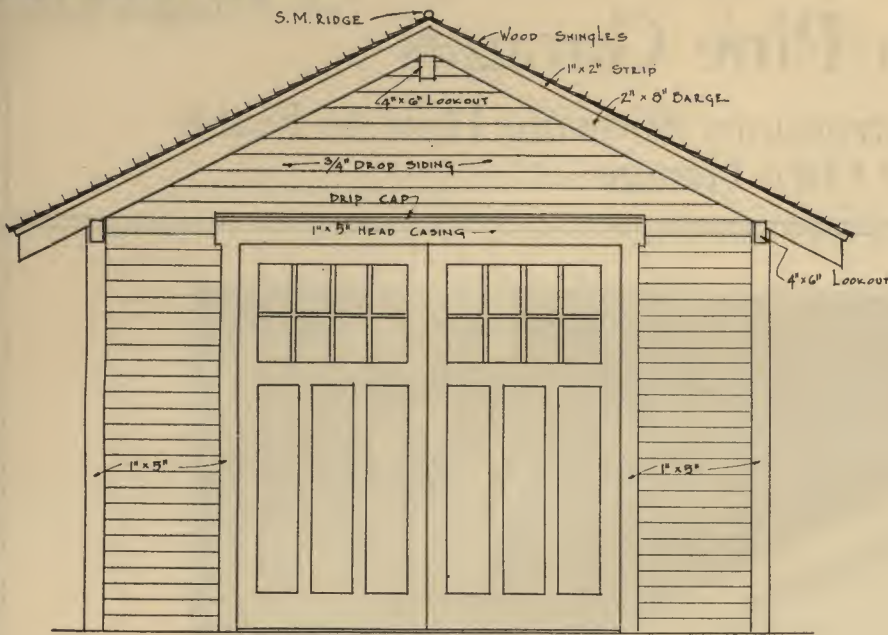
GARAGE DESIGN No. 3 — Material List

Sills.....	3 pieces 2"x6"x20'-0"
Studs.....	26 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Plates.....	4 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"; 4 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Rafters.....	22 pieces 2"x4"x10'-0"
Ties.....	3 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Ridge-board.....	1 piece 1"x6"x20'-0" (or 2 pieces 1"x6"x10'-0")
Siding.....	660' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing for roof.....	500' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles.....	4500 shingles or 18 bundles
Ridge.....	Sheet metal

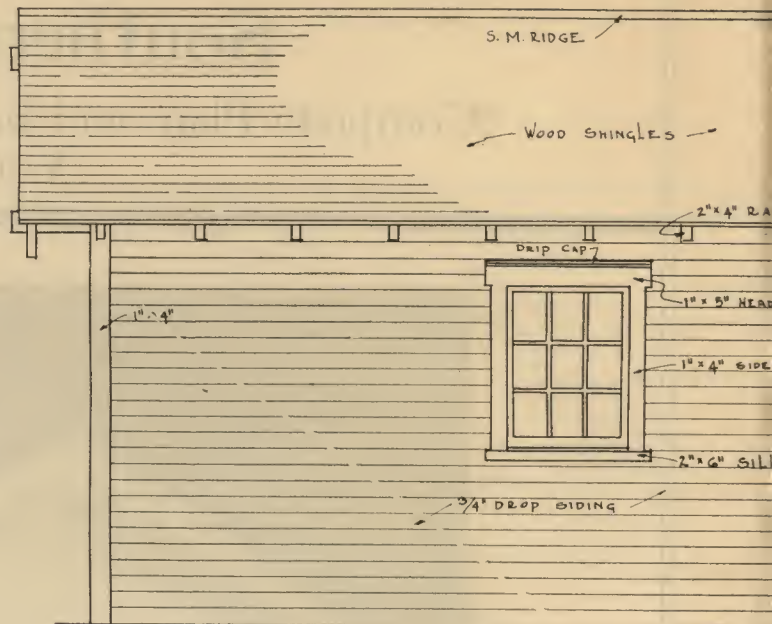
Barge-boards.....	4 pieces 2"x8"x10'-0"; 4 pieces 1"x2"x10'-0"
Look-outs.....	3 pieces 4"x6"x8'-0"
Frieze-board.....	40 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Corner-trim.....	4 pieces 1"x5"x10'-0"; 4 pieces 1"x4"x10'-0"
Doors.....	1 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors, each door 3 panels bottom and 8 lt. top; 1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", panel door with frame and trim
Door jambs.....	1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"

Door stops.....	3 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Door casings.....	1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"
Windows.....	3—2'-7"x3'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " sashes, 9 each, hung at bottom
Window sills.....	1 piece 2"x6"x12'-0"
Window jambs.....	3 pieces 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window casings.....	3 pieces 1"x4"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window stops.....	32 lineal ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Drip-cap.....	24 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

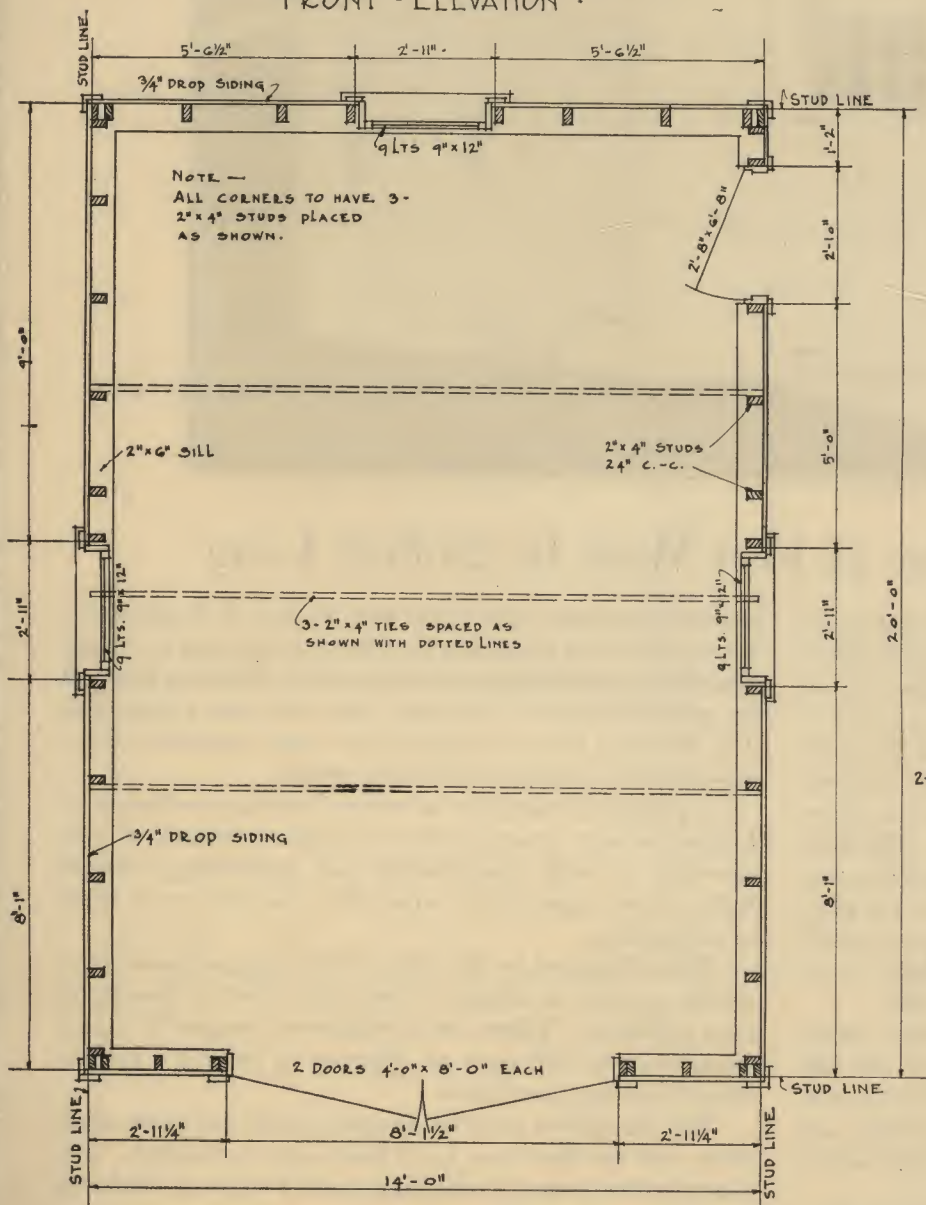
DESIGN NO 3



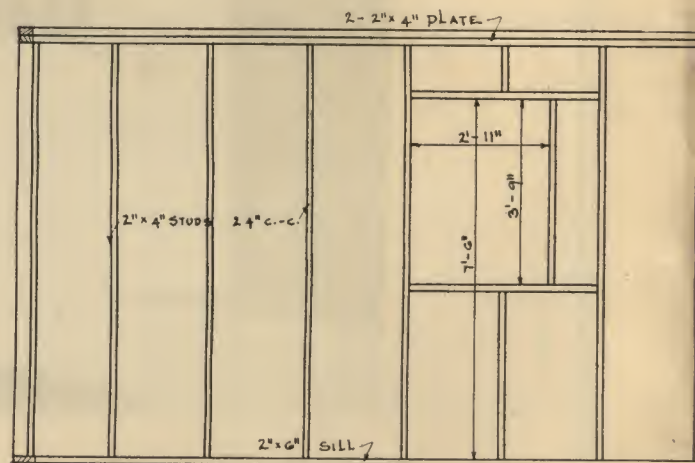
FRONT - ELEVATION



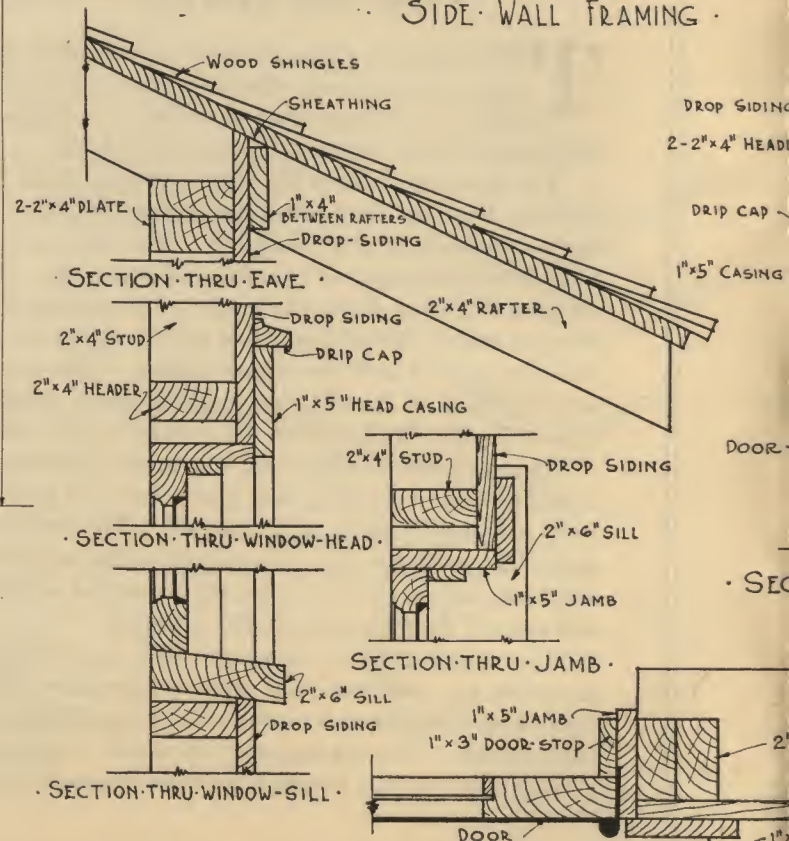
SIDE - ELEVATION

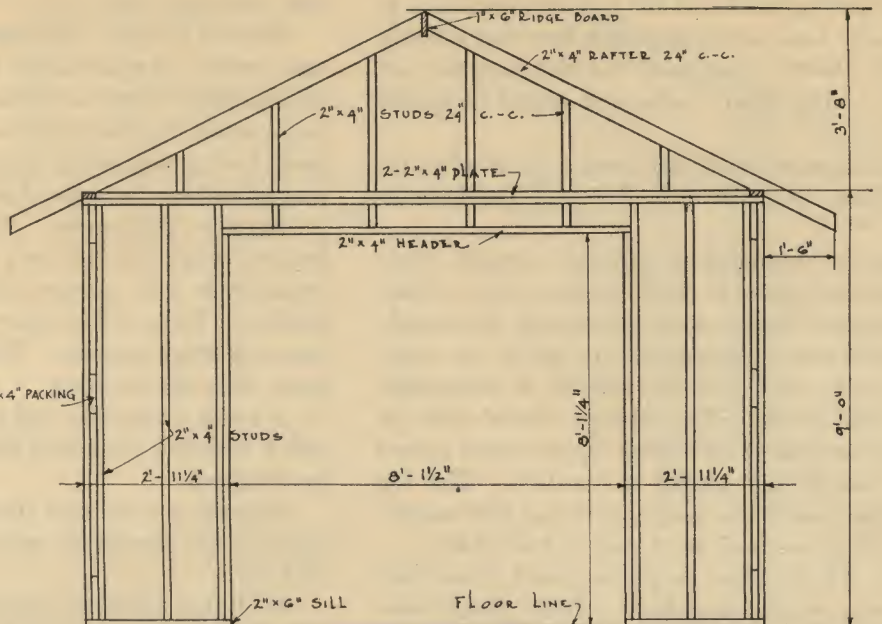
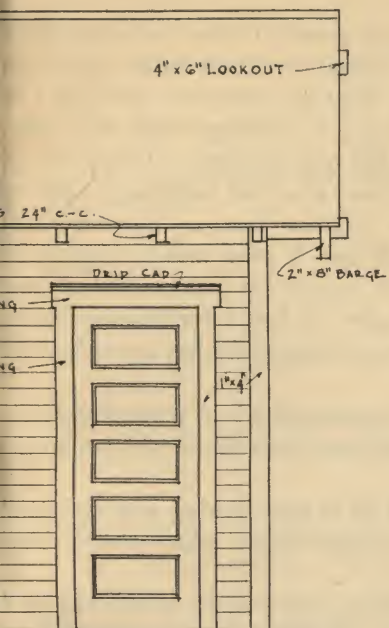


FLOOR - PLAN

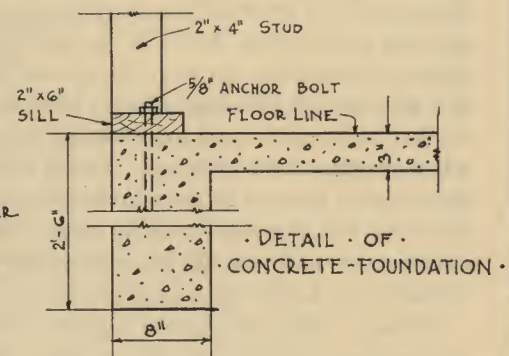
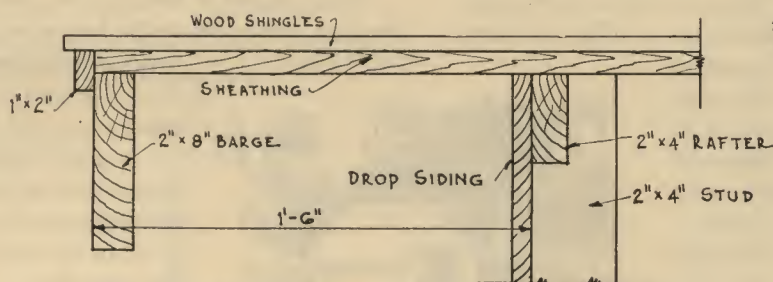
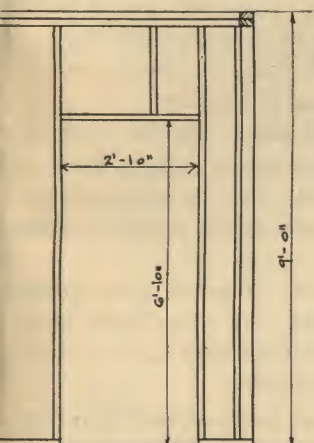


SIDE WALL FRAMING

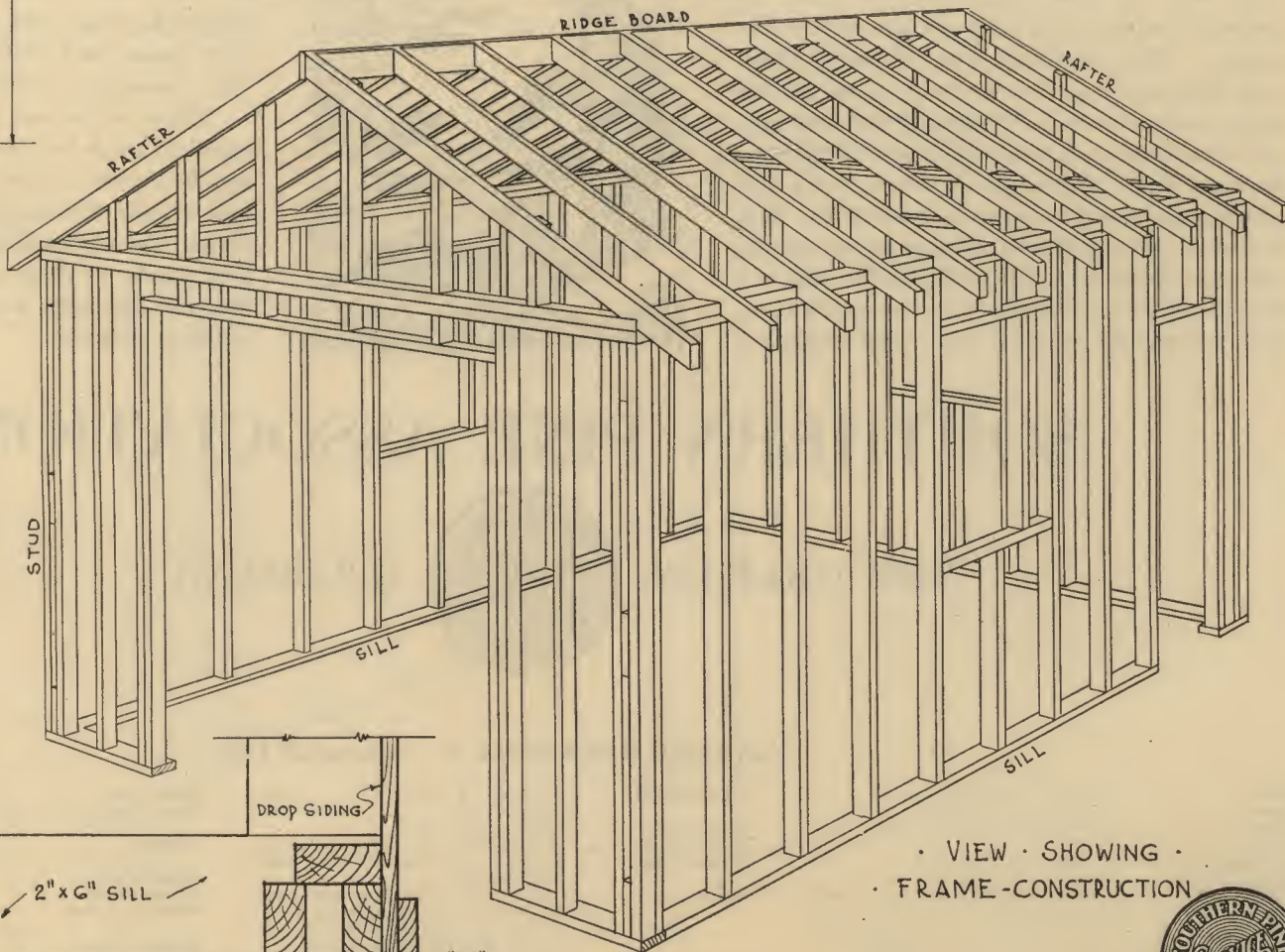
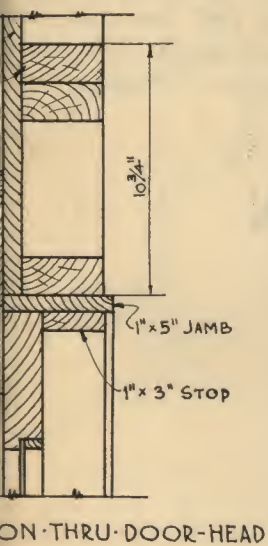




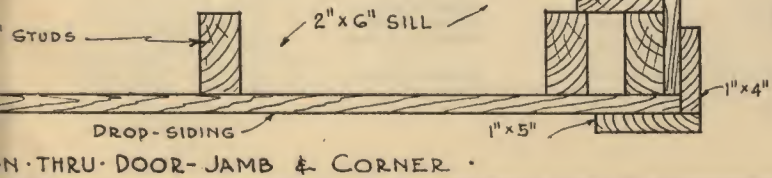
• FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION •



• SECTION THRU GABLE PROJECTION •

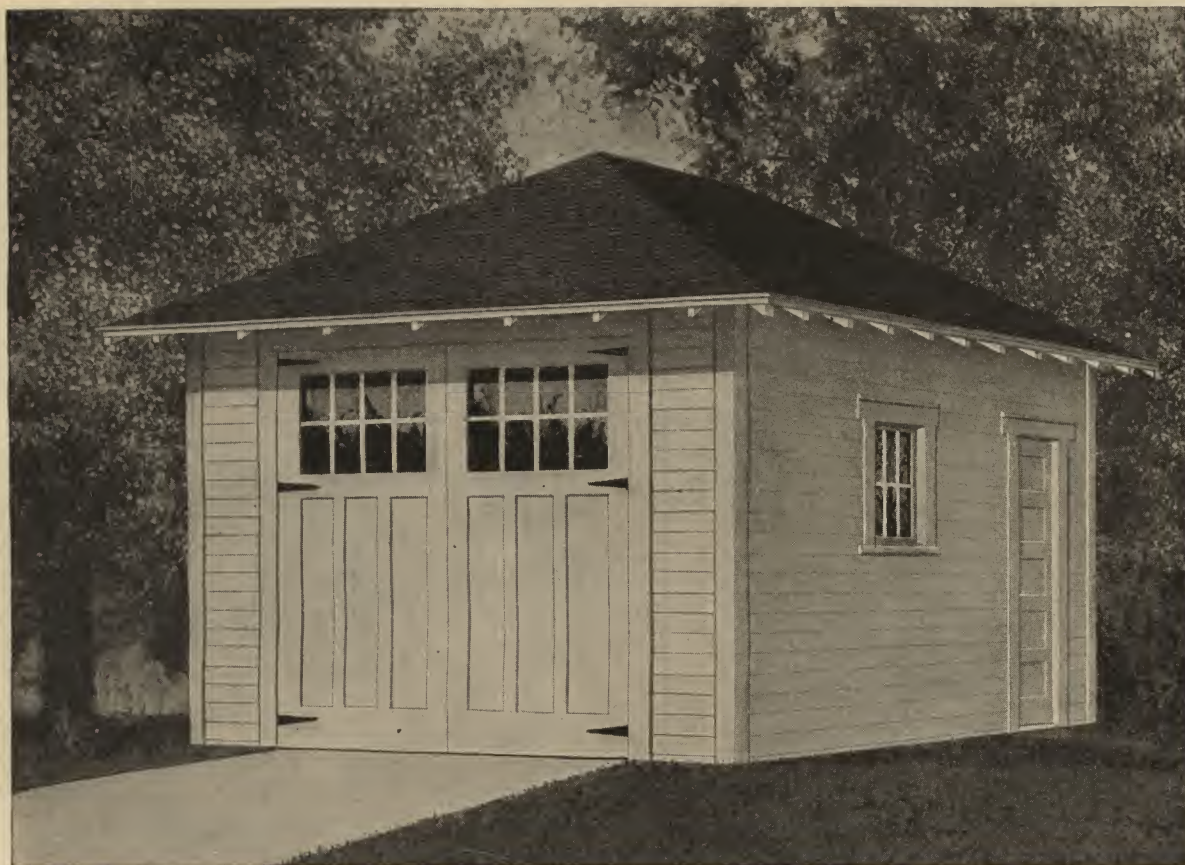


• VIEW SHOWING FRAME CONSTRUCTION •



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



One-car Garage—Size 12 Feet Wide by 18 Feet Long

THIS garage is designed with a hip roof and is large enough to hold the average size car, being 12 feet wide by 18 feet long. If you have a very large car, then you can extend the building an extra two feet in length and still keep the same width. A small side entrance or service door is shown in the side wall. This can be put in or left out as required.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building.

The side and front framing elevations show the height of the walls and roof. The roof rafters are notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing.

The perspective sketch in the lower righthand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding and when this is done the facing boards are nailed on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage, insist on the greatest possible economy in its con-

struction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts, about 12 inches long, should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has

thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 3-inch floor sill which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way, the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least 1/2-inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line, so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy.

The building is designed strong enough to make any changes in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put in a ceiling which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a workbench a great convenience in your garage, and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage a two-way socket should be placed on the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage and by following the detail drawings, the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

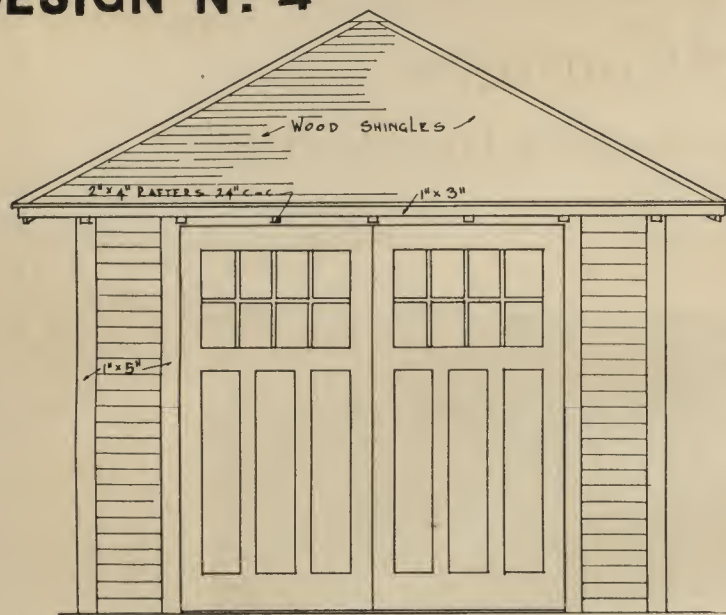
GARAGE DESIGN No. 4 — Material List

Sills.....	2 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x16'-0"
Studs.....	17 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Plates.....	2 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Headers.....	2 pieces 2"x8"x12'-0"
Rafters.....	11 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Hip rafters.....	4 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Ridge-board.....	1 piece 2"x6"x6'-0"
Ties.....	2 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Siding.....	540' B. M. 3/4"x5 1/2" drop siding
Sheathing on roof.....	374' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing

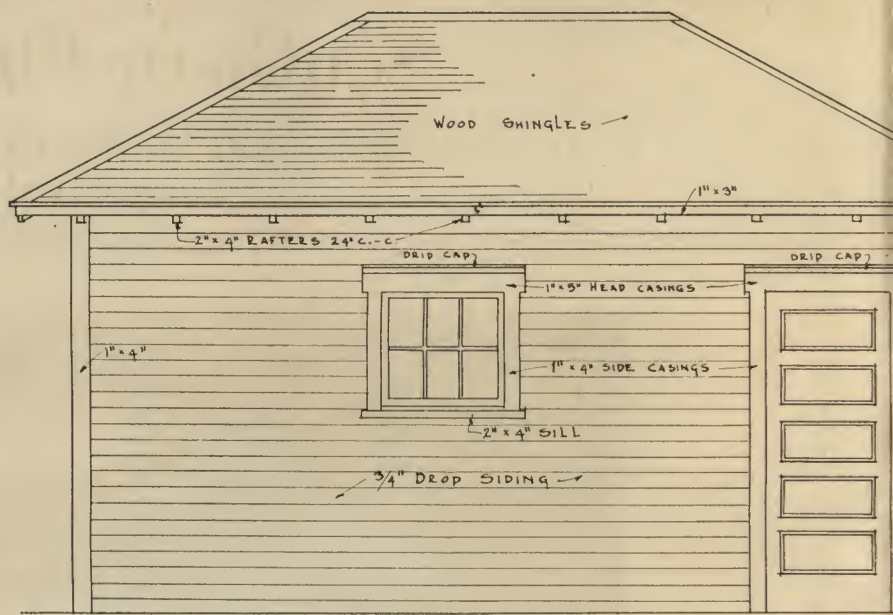
Shingles.....	3400 or 14 bundles
Ridge and hips.....	Sheet metal
Corner-trim.....	2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Frieze-board.....	60 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Face-board.....	76 lineal ft. 1"x3"
Doors.....	1 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors, each door 3 panels and 8 lts. 1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 3/8", panel door with frame and trim
Door jambs.....	1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"

Door casings.....	1 piece 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"
Door stops.....	3 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Windows.....	2—2'-7"x2'-5"x1 3/8", 6lt. sash
Window sills.....	1 piece 2"x6"x8'-0"
Window jambs.....	2 pieces 1"x5"x10'-0"
Window casings.....	1 piece 1"x4"x12'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x8'-0"
Window stops.....	20 lineal ft. 1/2"x1 1/2"
Drip-cap.....	12 lineal ft. 1 1/8"x1 3/8"

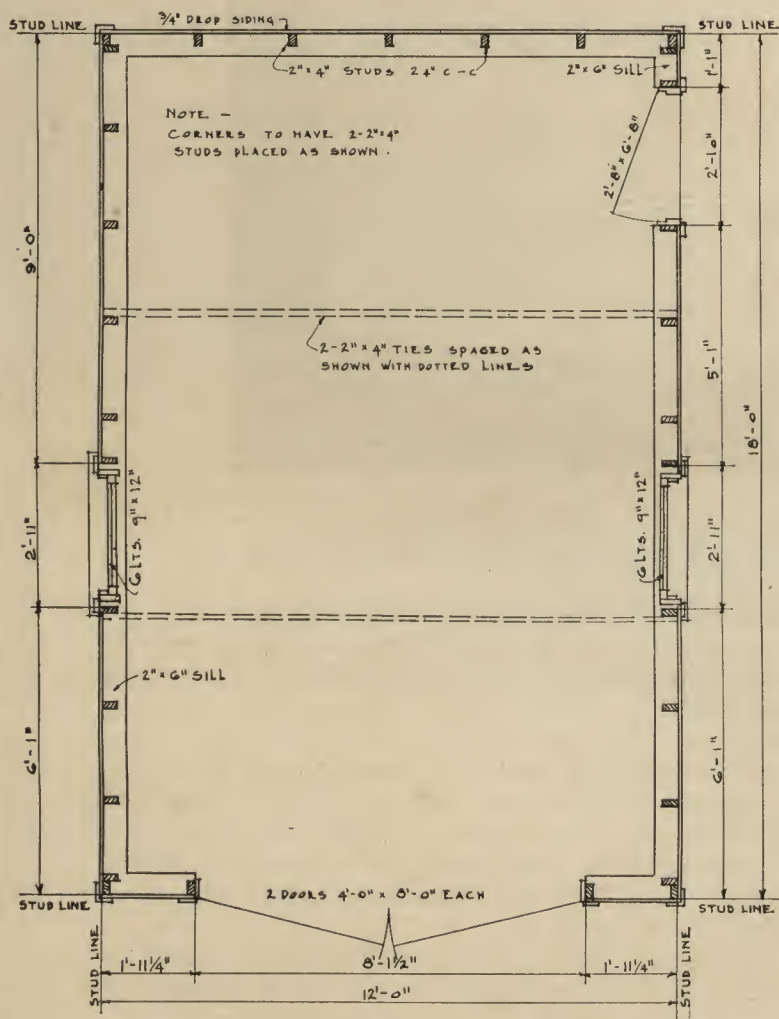
DESIGN № 4



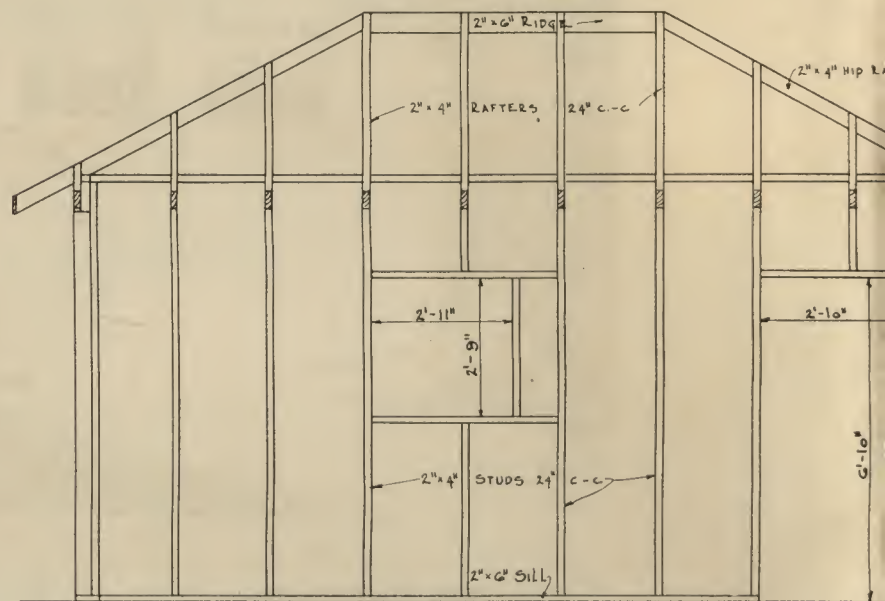
· FRONT - ELEVATION ·



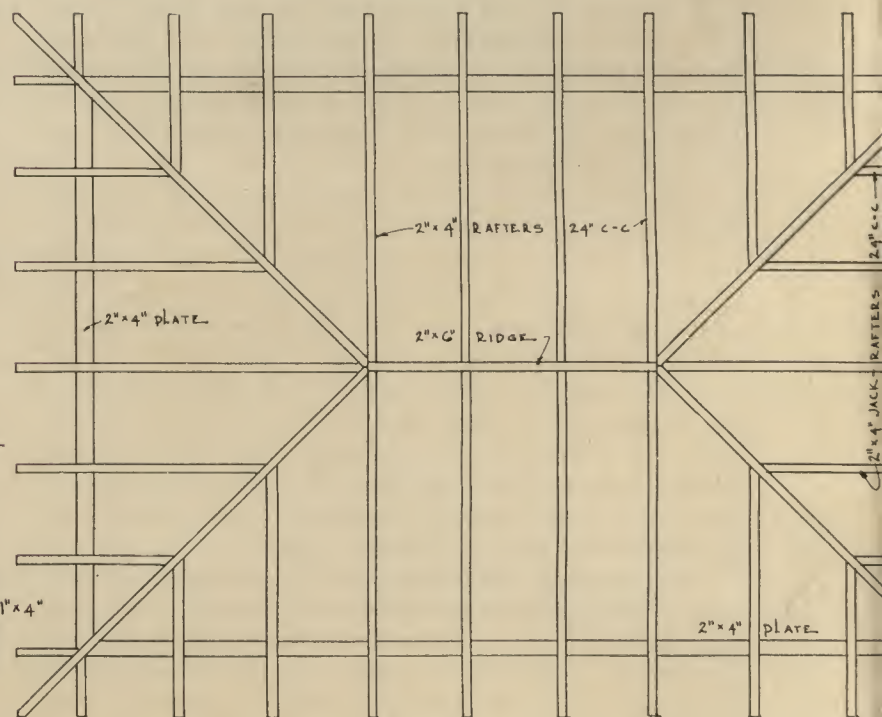
· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



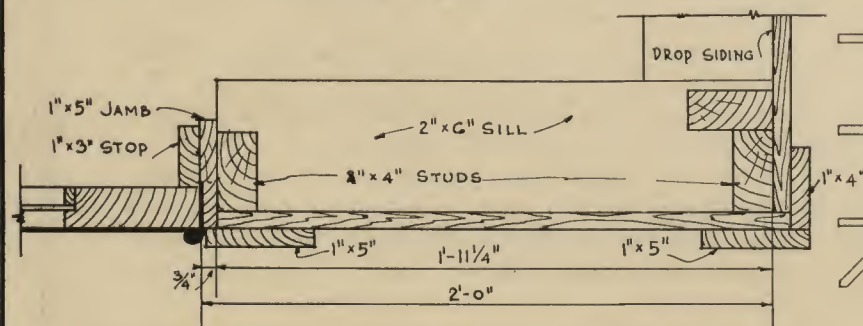
• FLOOR PLAN •



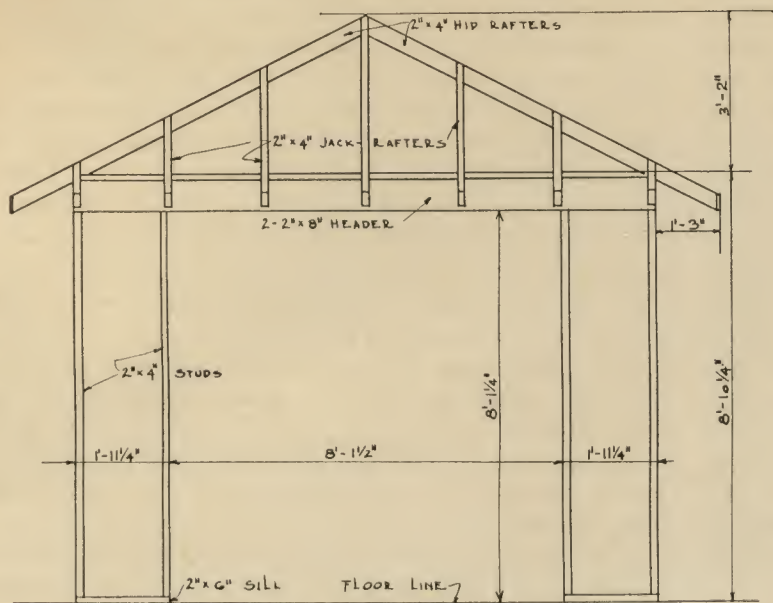
· SIDE · FRAMING · ELEVATION ·



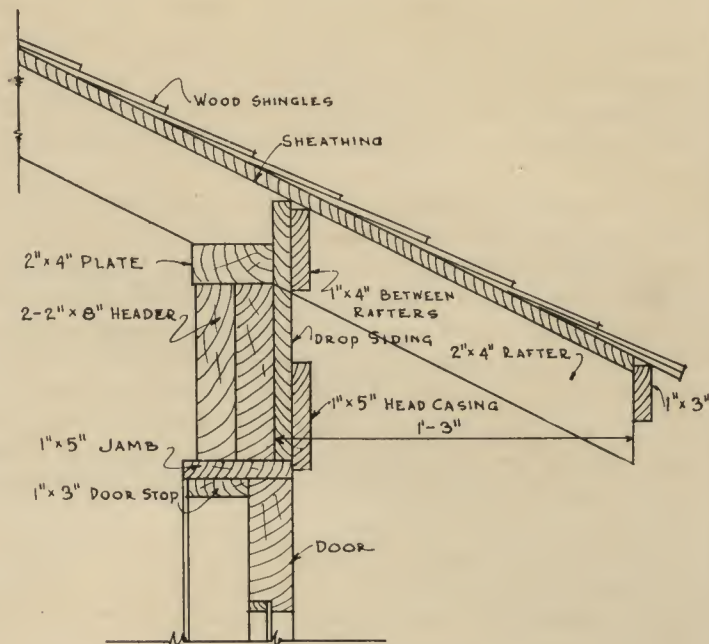
• ROOF FRAMING PLAN •



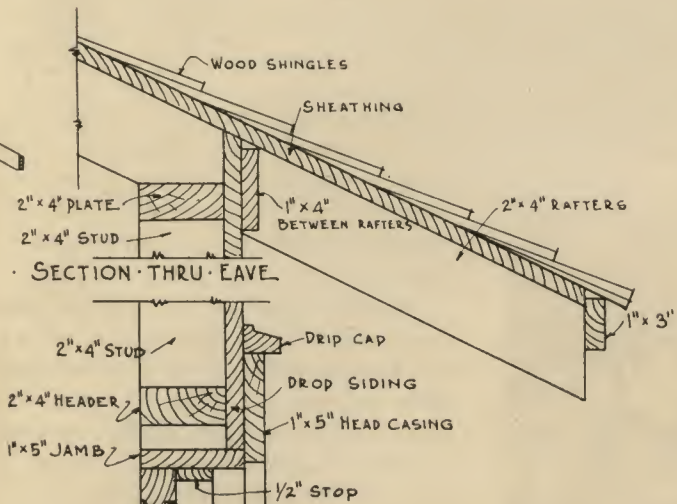
SECTION · THRU · DOOR · JAMB & CORNER ·



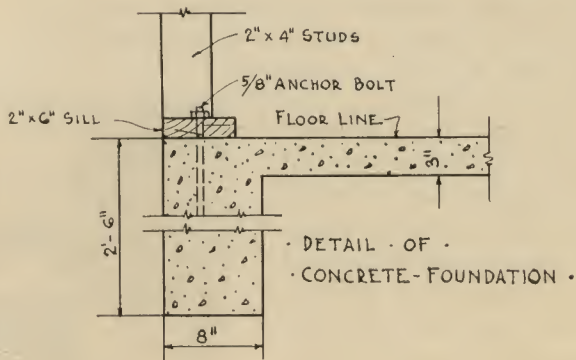
· FRONT · FRAMING · ELEVATION ·



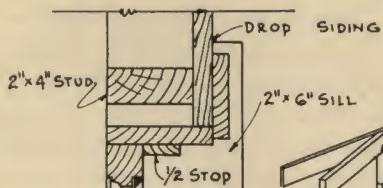
· SECTION · THRU · DOOR · HEAD ·



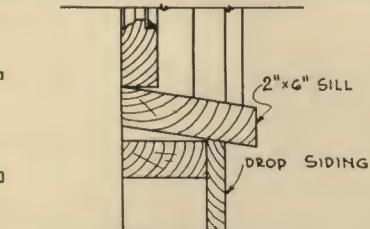
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · HEAD ·



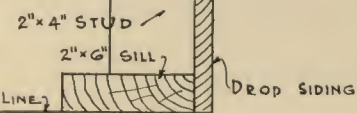
· DETAIL · OF ·
· CONCRETE · FOUNDATION ·



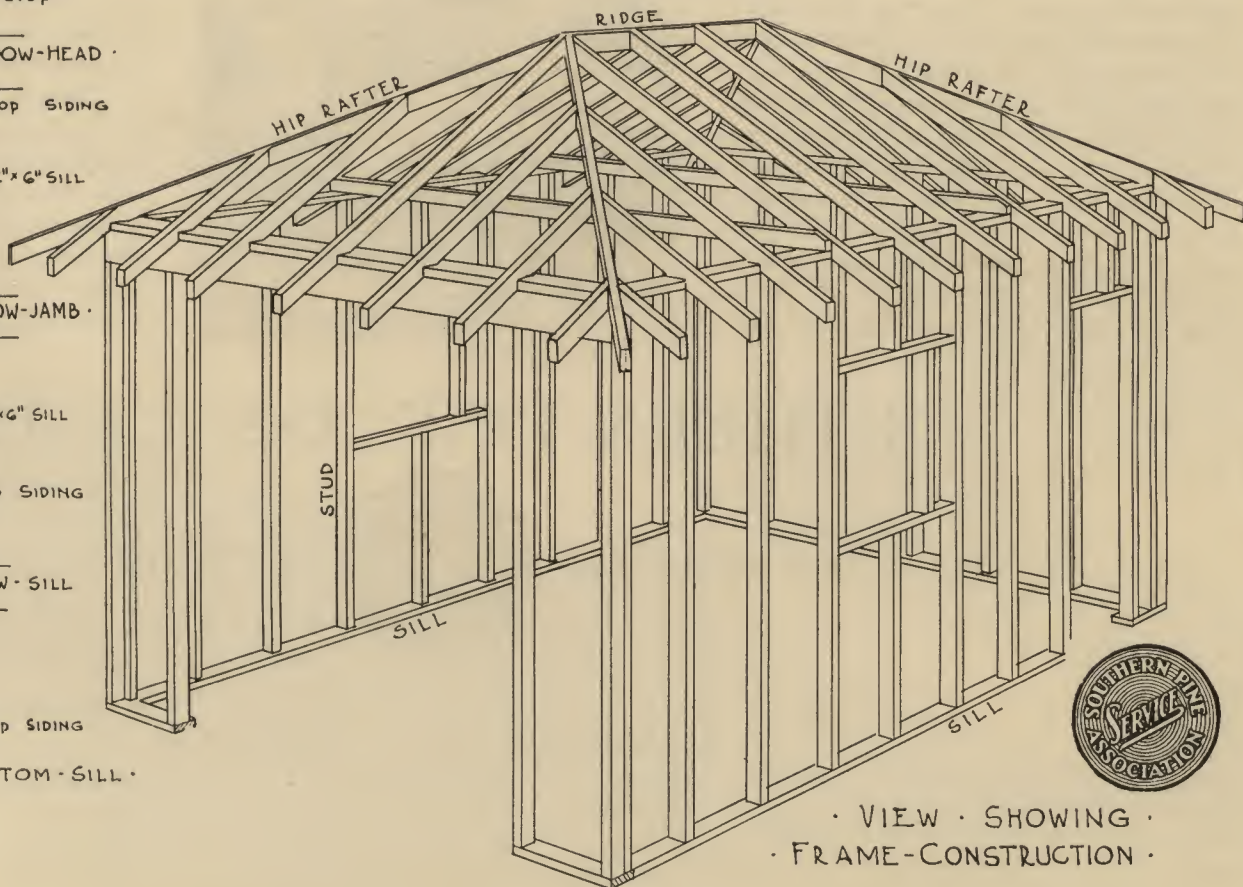
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · JAMB ·



· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · SILL ·



· SECTION · THRU · BOTTOM · SILL ·

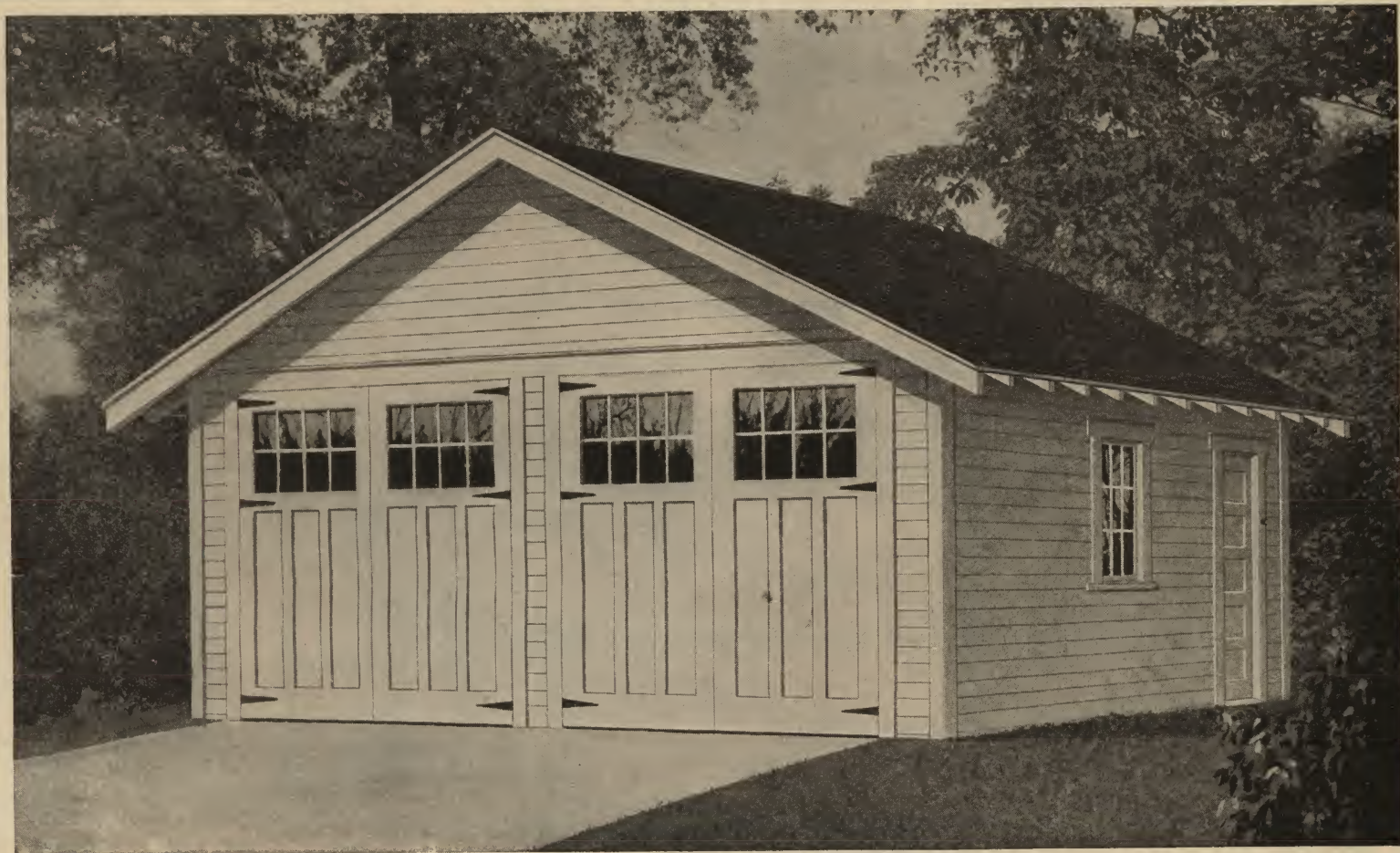


· VIEW · SHOWING ·
· FRAME · CONSTRUCTION ·



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



Two-car Garage—Size 20 Feet Square

THIS garage is designed with a gable roof and is large enough to accommodate two cars. It measures 20 feet wide and 20 feet long. This is one of the most popular garages, the simplicity of its design and economy of construction having made it the favorite two-car garage.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing.

The perspective sketch in the lower righthand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding and when this is done the facing boards are nailed on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of

construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building, and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill, which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way, the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way but the result will be both a time and money saver and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding

doors this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building is designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put a ceiling in which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage, a two-way socket should be placed in the center of the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 25 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the cars.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage and by following the detail drawing the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

GARAGE DESIGN No.5—Material List

Sills	3 pieces 2"x6"x20'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x6'-0"; may be furnished in shorter lengths
Studs	58 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Plates	4 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Rafters	22 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Ridge-board	1 piece 1"x6"x20'-0" (or 2 pieces 1"x6"x10'-0")
Ties	4 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Siding	706' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding

Sheathing on roof	660' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles	5750 or 23 bundles
Ridge	Sheet metal
Corner-trim	2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Frieze-board	40 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Barge-boards	4 pieces 2"x8"x14'-0"; 4 pieces 1"x2"x14'-0"
Doors	2 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors 1-2'-8"x6'-3"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " panel door with frame and trim

Door jambs	3 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"
Door casings	3 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"
Door stops	6 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Windows	4-2'-7"x3'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 9 lbs. sash
Window sills	1 piece 2"x6"x14'-0"
Window jambs	4 pieces 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window casings	4 pieces 1"x4"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1"x14'-0"
Window stops	48 lineal ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Drip-cap	36 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

DESIGN Nº 5

FRONT ELEVATION: Shows a gabled roof with wood shingles, a 1" x 2" strip, and 2" x 8" barge. The front wall features four doors with 1" x 5" head casing and 3/4" drop siding. A drip cap is shown above the doors.

SIDE ELEVATION: Shows the side wall with 2" x 4" rafters 24" c-c, a drip cap, 1" x 4" siding, and 3/4" drop siding. A window is shown with a 2" x 6" sill.

FLOOR PLAN: Shows the layout of the garage with dimensions. The overall width is 20'-0" and the depth is 10'-0". The front wall has four doors, each 4'-0" x 8'-0". The side wall has a window 2'-11" wide and 3'-9" high. The floor is 20'-0" wide and 10'-0" deep. The roof is 20'-0" wide and 10'-0" deep. The floor plan includes dimensions for the doors, window, and roof. A note states: "NOTE - CORNERS TO HAVE 2-2' x 4" STUDS PLACED AS SHOWN".

SECTION THRU EAVE: Shows the cross-section of the eave with wood shingles, sheathing, drop siding, 2" x 4" plate, 2" x 4" stud, and 2" x 4" header.

SECTION THRU WINDOW HEAD: Shows the cross-section of the window head with drop siding, drip cap, 1" x 5" jamb, 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, and sash.

SECTION THRU WINDOW SASH: Shows the cross-section of the window sash with drop siding, 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, and sash.

SECTION THRU DOOR JAMB & CORNER: Shows the cross-section of the door jamb and corner with 1" x 5" jamb, 1" x 3" stop, 2" x 6" sill, 2" x 4" studs, drop siding, 1" x 5" jamb, 1" x 3" stop, 2" x 6" sill, 2" x 4" studs, drop siding, and 1" x 5" jamb.

[illegible]

DESIGN Nº 5

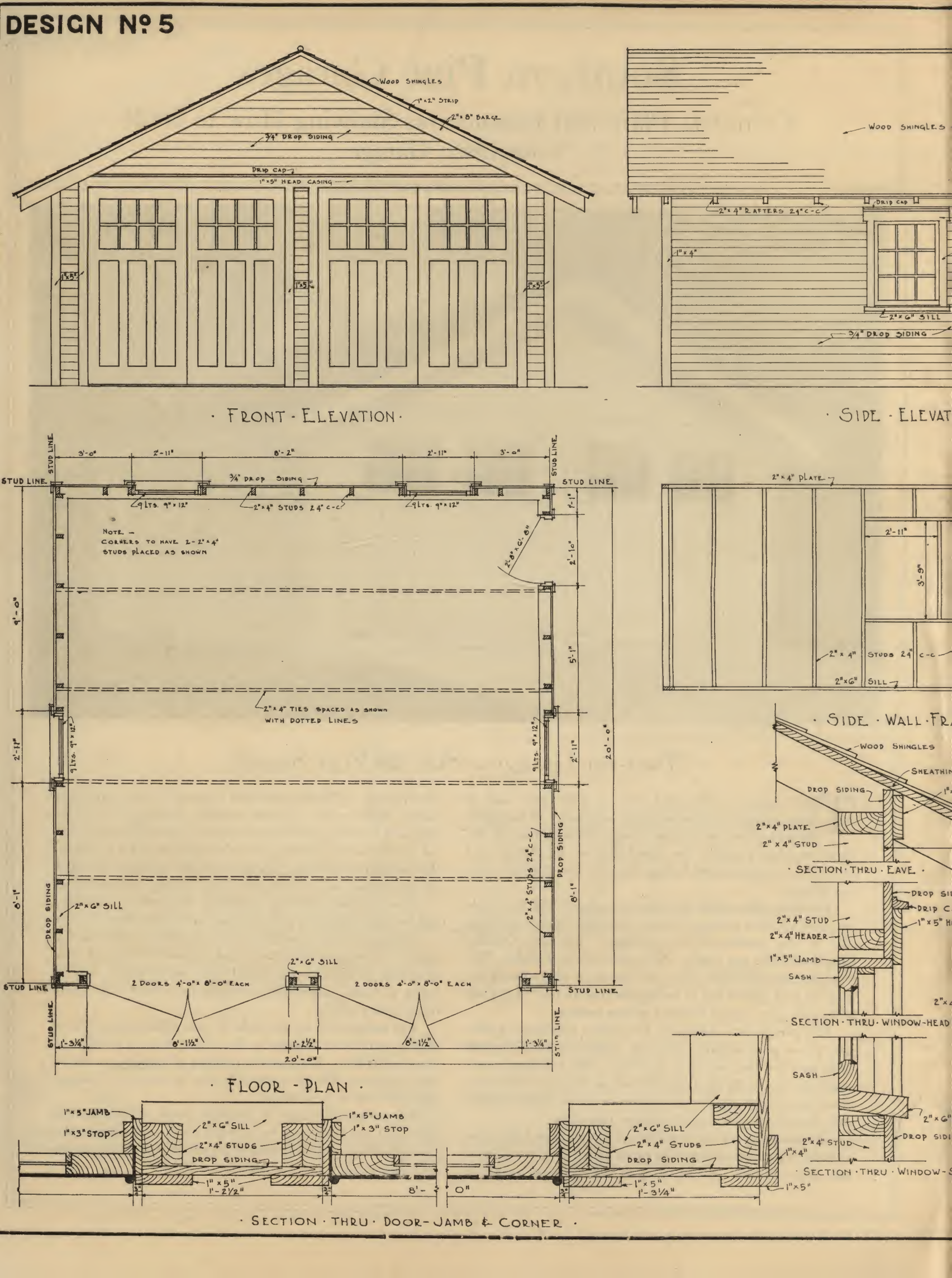
FRONT ELEVATION: Shows a gabled roof with wood shingles, a 1" x 2" strip, and 2" x 8" barge. The front wall features four doors with 1" x 5" head casing and 3/4" drop siding. A drip cap is shown above the doors.

SIDE ELEVATION: Shows the side wall with 2" x 4" rafters 24" c-c, a drip cap, 1" x 4" siding, and 3/4" drop siding. A window is shown with a 2" x 6" sill.

FLOOR PLAN: Shows the layout of the garage with dimensions. The overall width is 20'-0" and the depth is 10'-0". The front wall has four doors, each 4'-0" x 8'-0". The side wall has a window 2'-11" x 3'-9". The floor is 2" x 4" studs 24" c-c. The walls are 2" x 4" studs 24" c-c. The roof is 2" x 4" rafters 24" c-c. The floor joists are 2" x 6" sills. The foundation is 1" x 3" stop.

CROSS-SECTIONS:

- SECTION THRU EAVE:** Shows the roof structure with wood shingles, sheathing, 2" x 4" plate, 2" x 4" stud, and 2" x 4" header.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW HEAD:** Shows the window frame with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 2" x 6" sill.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW SASH:** Shows the window frame with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 2" x 6" sill.
- SECTION THRU DOOR JAMB & CORNER:** Shows the door frame with 1" x 5" jamb, 1" x 3" stop, 2" x 6" sill, 2" x 4" studs, drop siding, and 1" x 5" jamb.



DESIGN Nº 5

FRONT ELEVATION: Shows a gabled roof with wood shingles, a 1" x 2" strip, and 2" x 8" barge. The front wall features four doors with 1" x 5" head casing and 3/4" drop siding. A drip cap is shown above the doors.

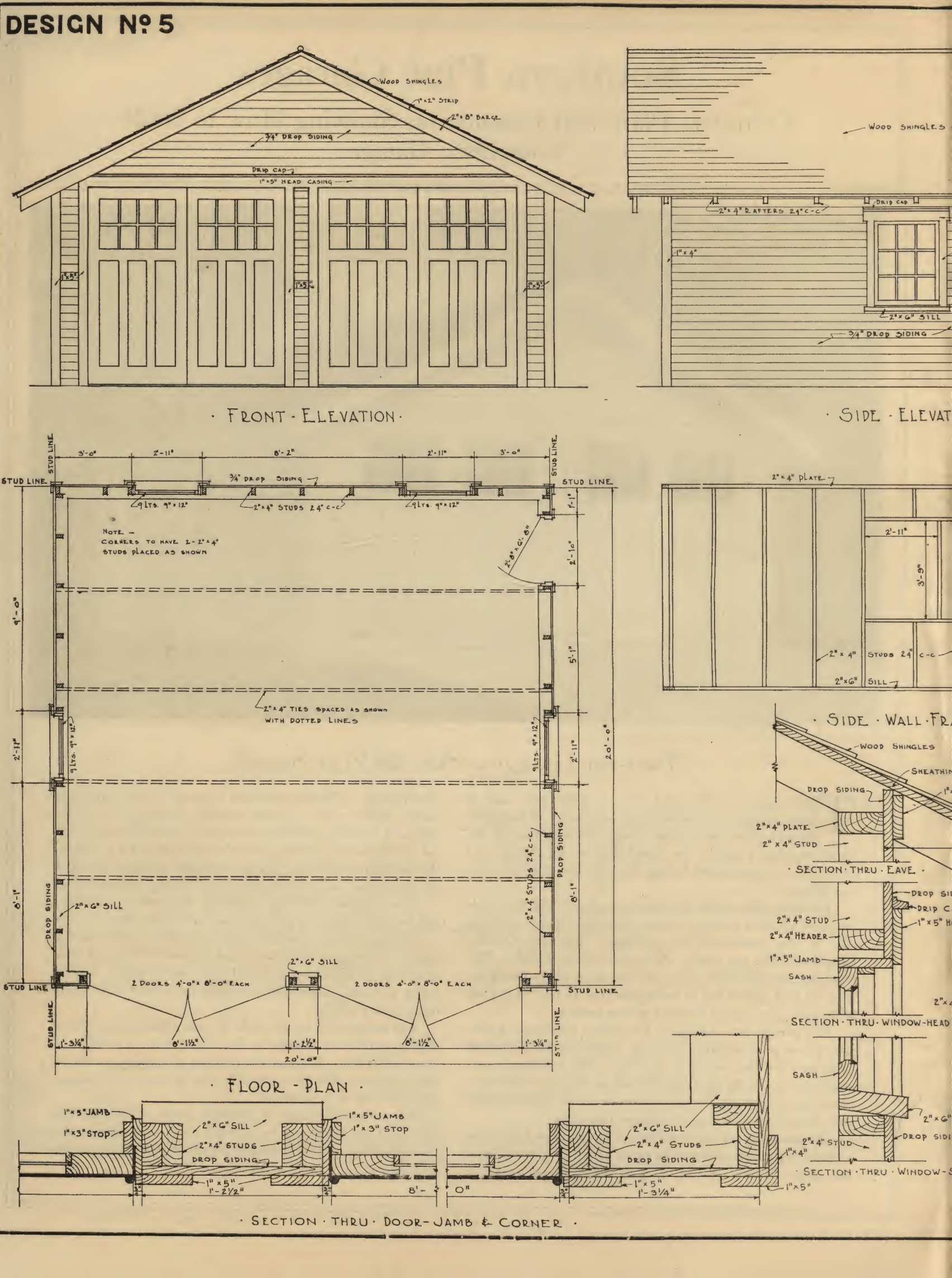
SIDE ELEVATION: Shows the side wall with 2" x 4" rafters 24" c-c, a drip cap, 1" x 4" siding, and 3/4" drop siding. A window is shown with a 2" x 6" sill.

FLOOR PLAN: Shows the layout of the garage with dimensions. The overall width is 20'-0" and the depth is 20'-0". The plan includes 2" x 4" studs 24" c-c, 2" x 6" sills, and 3/4" drop siding. A note indicates that corners should have 2-2" x 4" studs placed as shown.

CROSS-SECTIONS:

- SECTION THRU EAVE:** Shows the roof structure with wood shingles, sheathing, 2" x 4" plate, 2" x 4" stud, and 3/4" drop siding.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW HEAD:** Shows the window frame with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 3/4" drop siding.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW SASH:** Shows the window sash with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 3/4" drop siding.

SECTION THRU DOOR JAMB & CORNER: Shows the door frame with 1" x 5" jamb, 1" x 3" stop, 2" x 6" sill, 2" x 4" studs, drop siding, and 1" x 5" jamb.



DESIGN Nº 5

FRONT ELEVATION: Shows a gabled roof with wood shingles, a 1" x 2" strip, and 2" x 8" barge. The front wall features four doors with 1" x 5" head casing and 3/4" drop siding. A drip cap is shown above the doors.

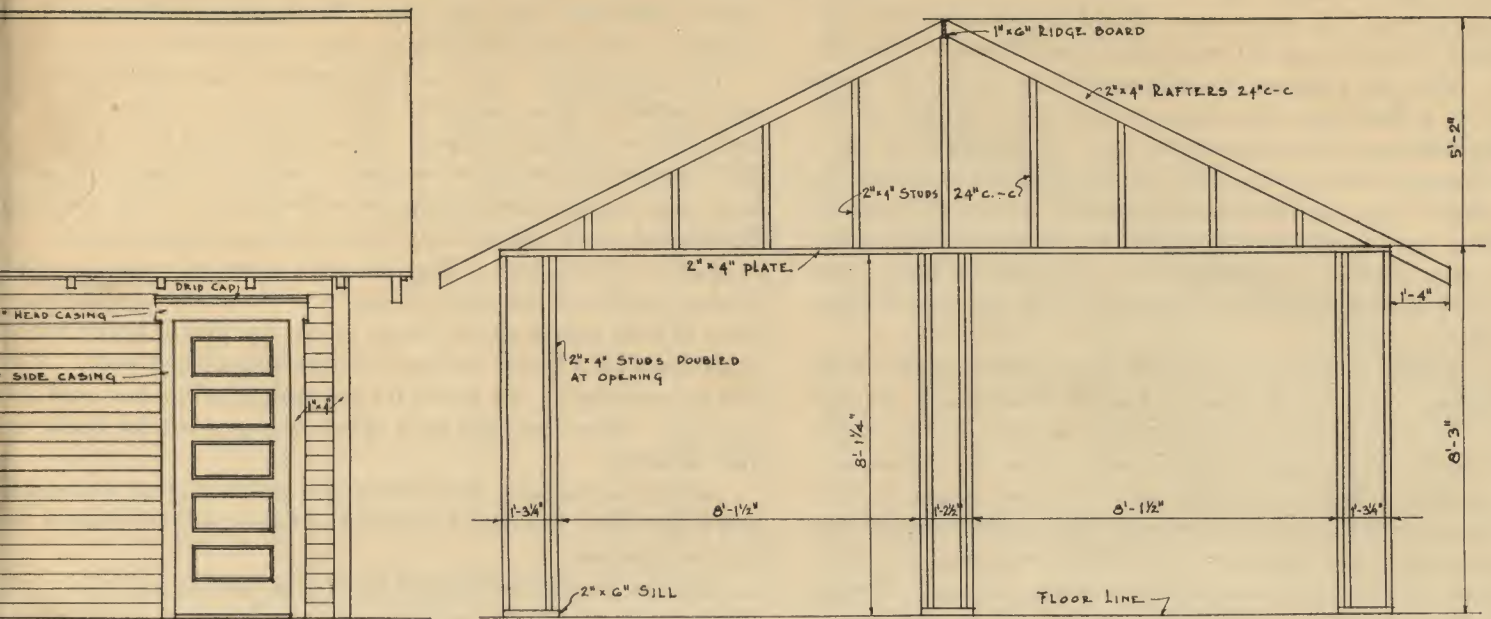
SIDE ELEVATION: Shows the side wall with 2" x 4" rafters 24" c-c, a drip cap, 1" x 4" siding, and 3/4" drop siding. A window is shown with a 2" x 6" sill.

FLOOR PLAN: Shows the layout of the garage with dimensions. The overall width is 20'-0" and the depth is 20'-0". The plan includes 2" x 4" studs 24" c-c, 2" x 6" sills, and 3/4" drop siding. A note indicates that corners should have 2-2" x 4" studs placed as shown.

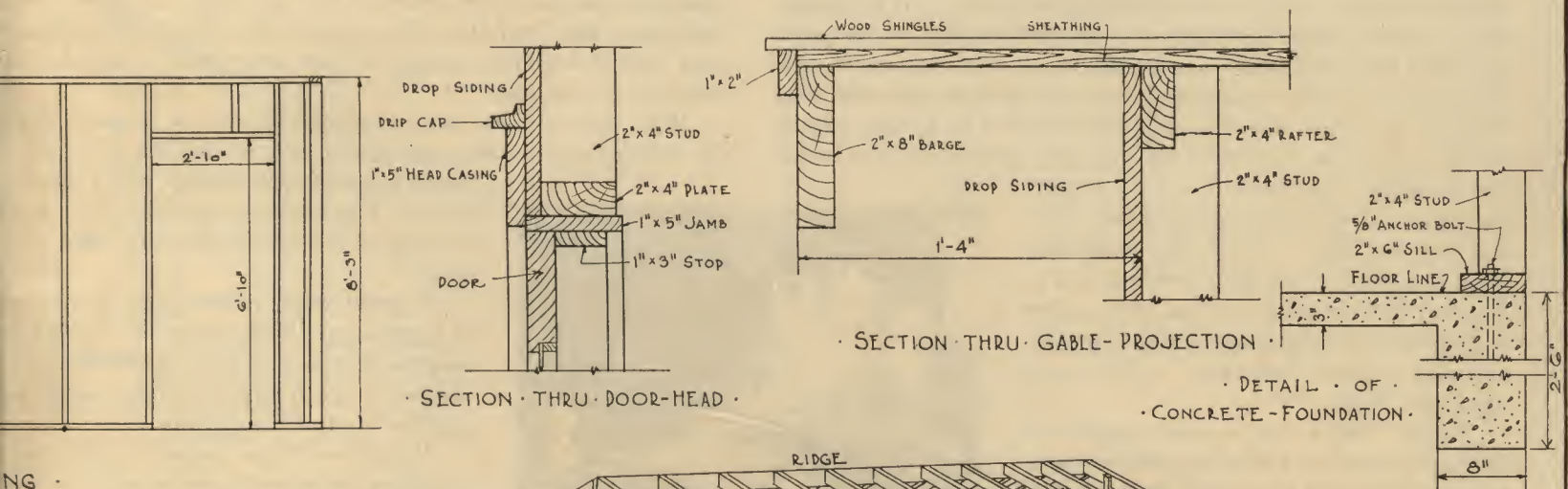
CROSS-SECTIONS:

- SECTION THRU EAVE:** Shows the roof structure with wood shingles, sheathing, 2" x 4" plate, 2" x 4" stud, and 3/4" drop siding.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW HEAD:** Shows the window frame with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 3/4" drop siding.
- SECTION THRU WINDOW SASH:** Shows the window sash with 2" x 4" stud, 2" x 4" header, 1" x 5" jamb, sash, and 3/4" drop siding.

SECTION THRU DOOR JAMB & CORNER: Shows the door frame with 1" x 5" jamb, 1" x 3" stop, 2" x 6" sill, 2" x 4" studs, drop siding, and 1" x 5" jamb.



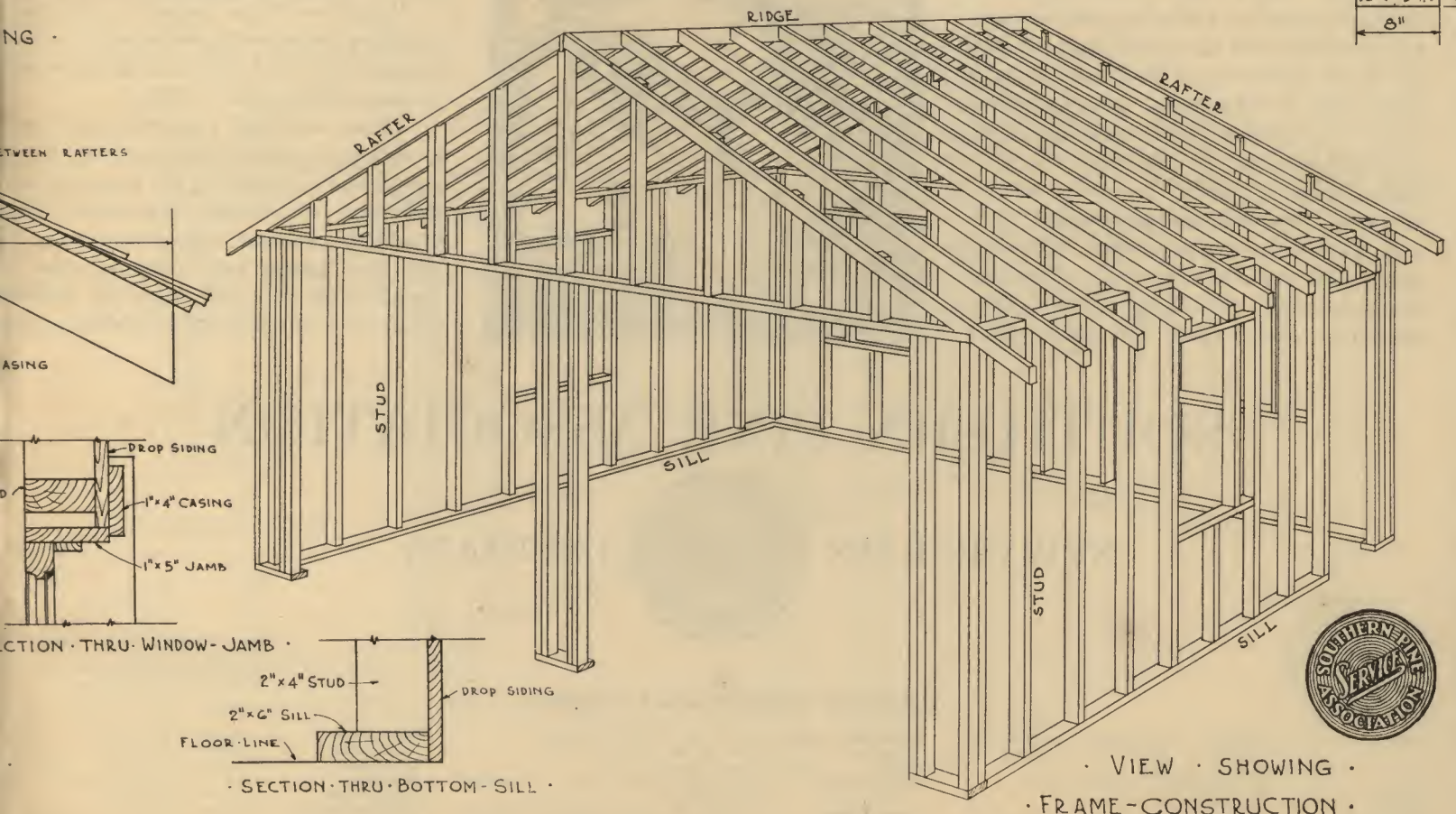
· FRONT · FRAMING · ELEVATION ·



· SECTION · THRU · DOOR-HEAD ·

· SECTION · THRU · GABLE · PROJECTION ·

· DETAIL · OF ·
· CONCRETE · FOUNDATION ·

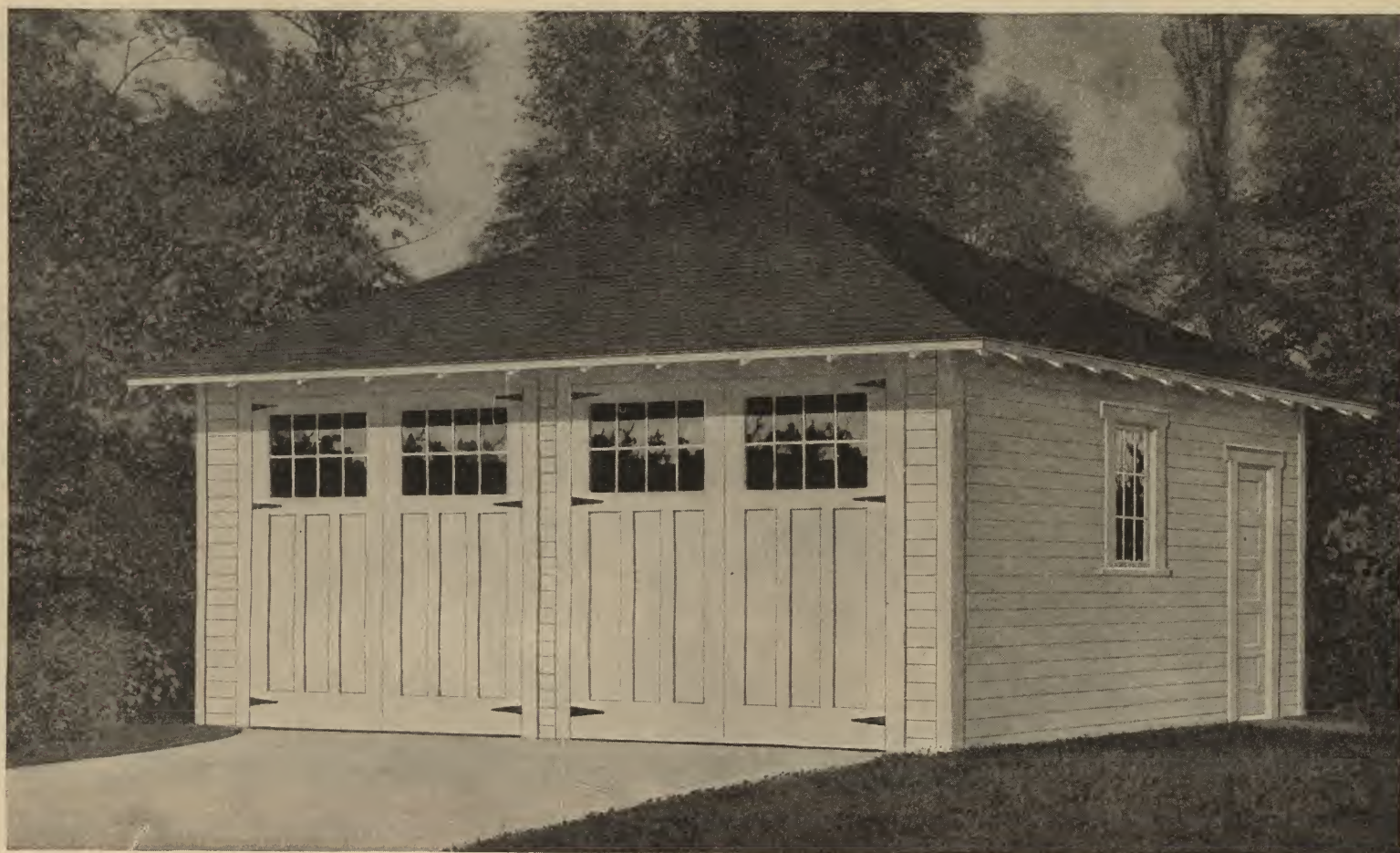


· VIEW · SHOWING ·
· FRAME · CONSTRUCTION ·



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



Two-car Garage—Size 20 Feet Square

THIS garage is designed with a hip roof, and is large enough to accommodate two cars. It measures 20 feet wide and 20 feet long. This is one of the most popular garages, the simplicity of its design and economy of construction have made it the favorite two-car garage with a hip roof design.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers, and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill, which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed

on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts, and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver, and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular, and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building is designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.



Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside wall with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put ceiling in which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage, and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed, the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage a two-way socket should be placed in the center of the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 25 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage it may be connected with the heating system from the house, or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the back of the front of the cars.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow, or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage, and by following the detailed drawings, the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

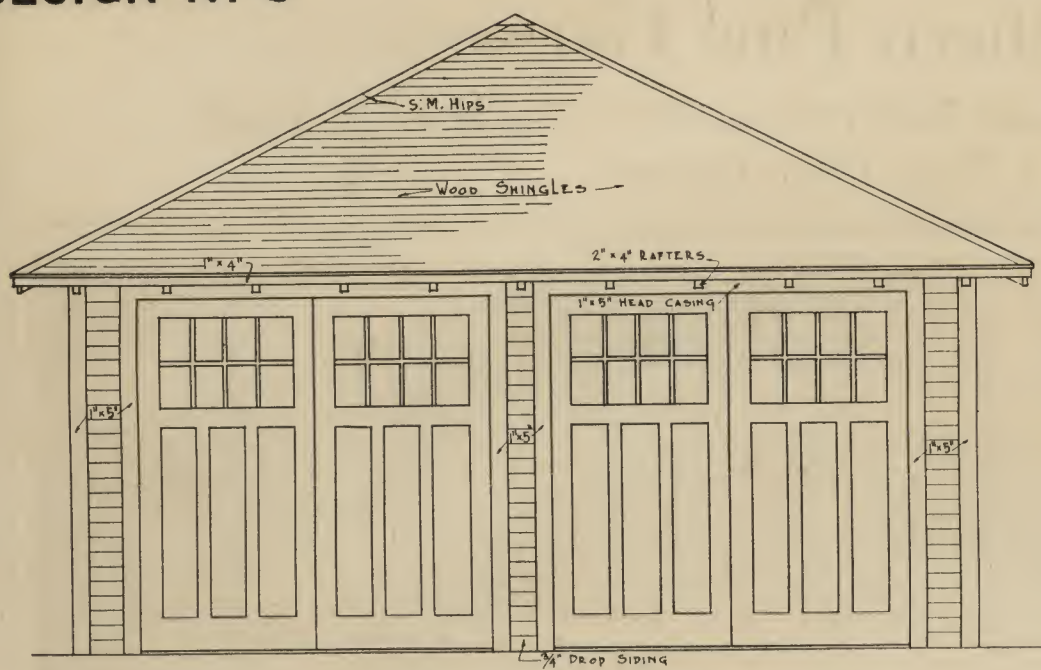
GARAGE DESIGN No. 6 — Material List

Sills.....	3 pieces 2"x6"x20'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x6'-0"; may be furnished in shorter lengths.
Studs.....	24 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Plates.....	4 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Headers.....	2 pieces 2"x8"x18'-0"
Rafters.....	24 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Hip rafters.....	4 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Ties.....	4 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Siding.....	650' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding

Sheathing on roof...	630' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles.....	5900 or 24 bundles
Hips.....	Sheet metal
Corner trim.....	2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Frieze-board.....	80 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Face-board.....	96 lineal ft. 1"x3"
Doors.....	2 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors, each door 3 panel bottom and 8 lt. top 1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " panel door with frame and trim

Door jambs.....	3 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"
Door casings.....	3 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"
Door stops.....	6 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Windows.....	4—2'-7"x3'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " 9 lts. sa
Window sills.....	1 piece 2"x6"x14'-0"
Window jambs.....	4 pieces 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window casings.....	4 pieces 1"x4"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x14'-0"
Window stops.....	48 lineal ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Drip-cap.....	18 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

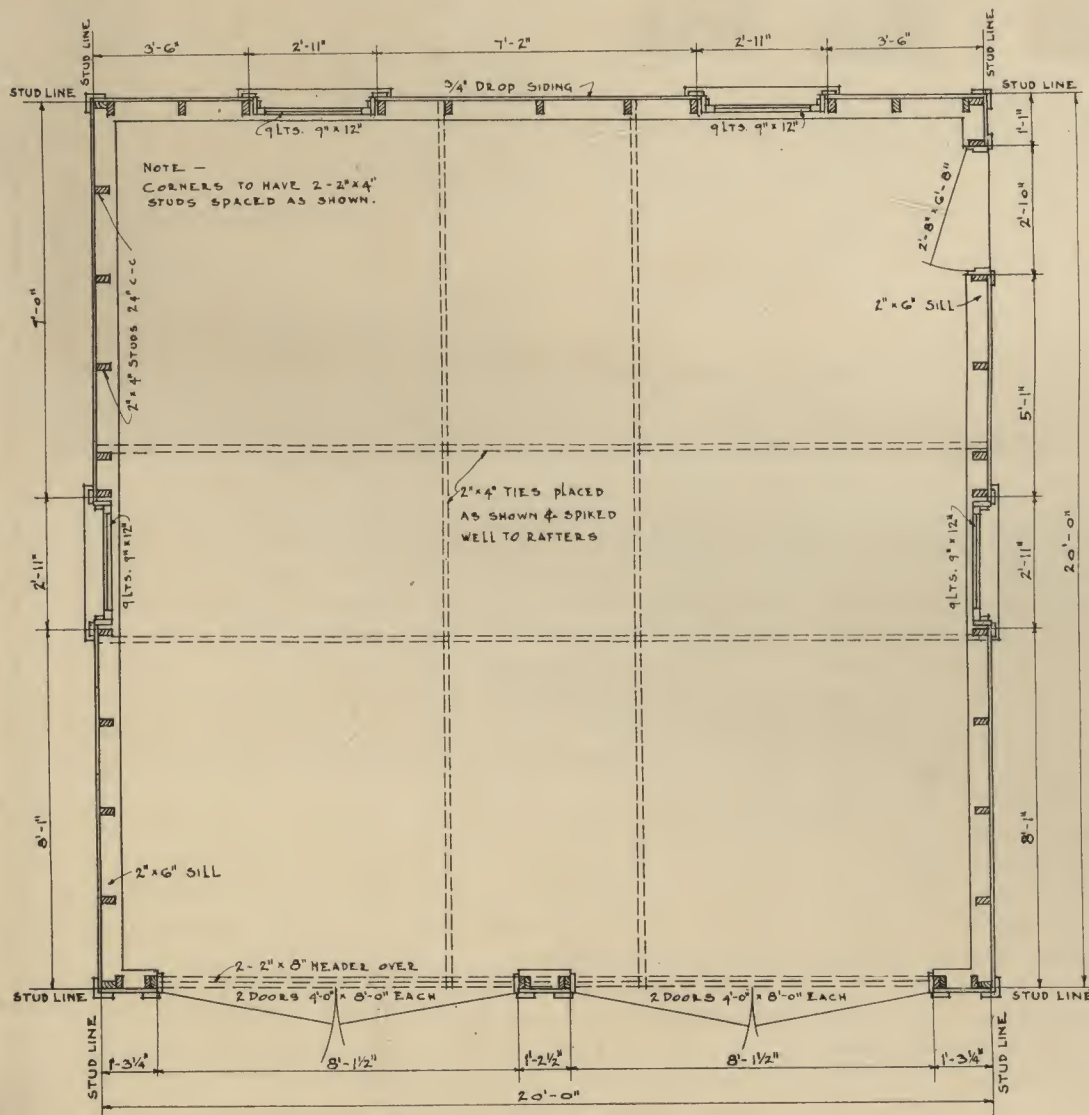
DESIGN NO 6



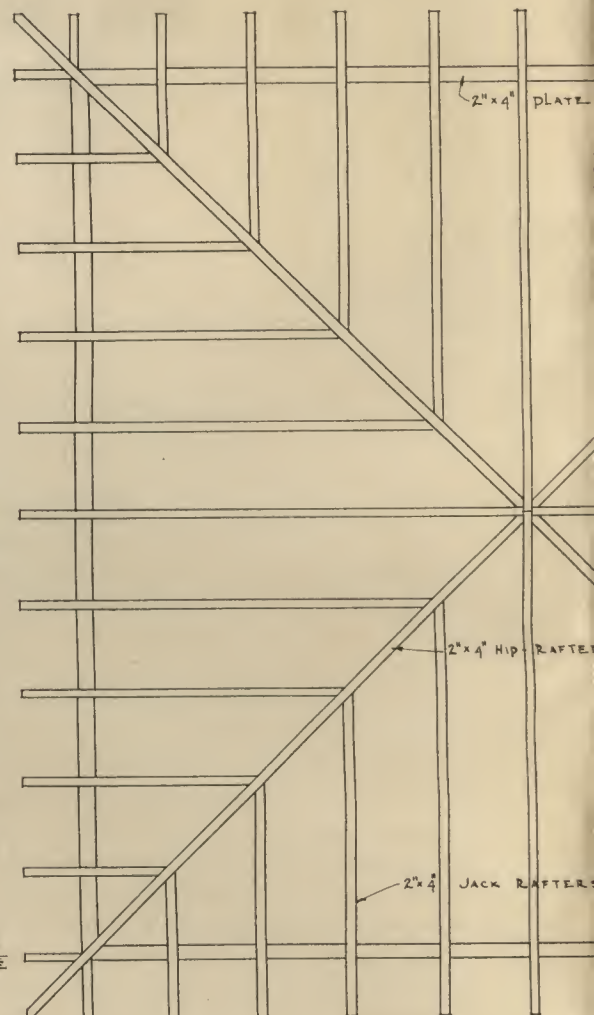
· FRONT · ELEVATION ·



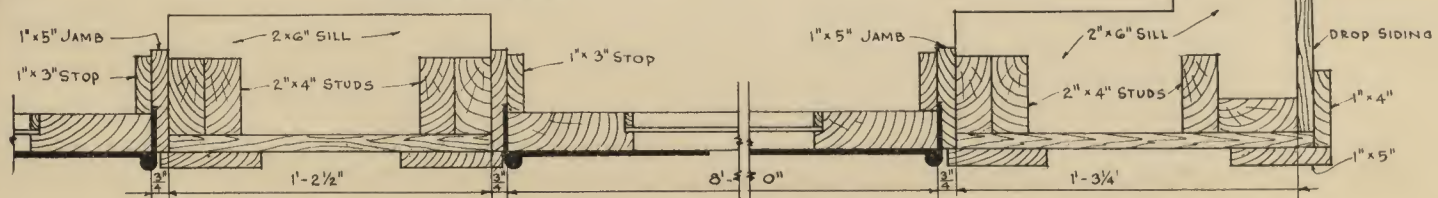
· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



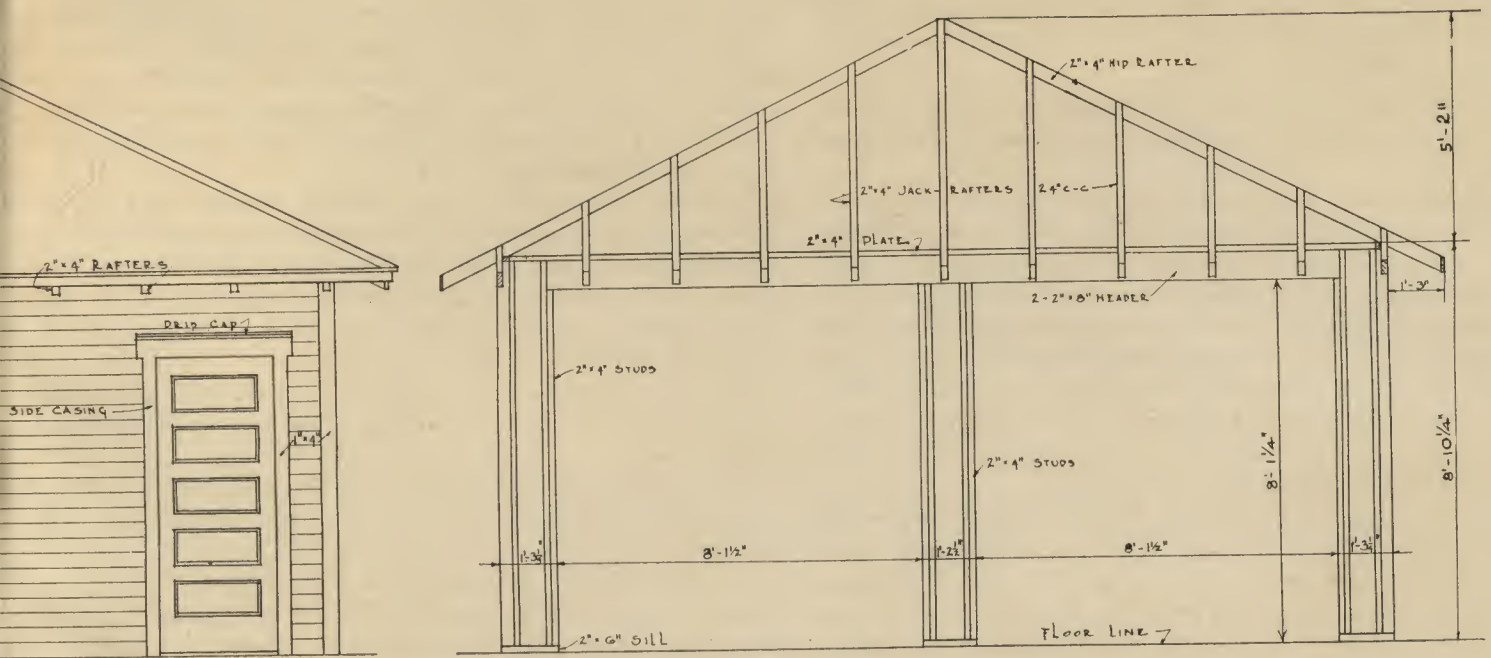
· FLOOR · PLAN ·



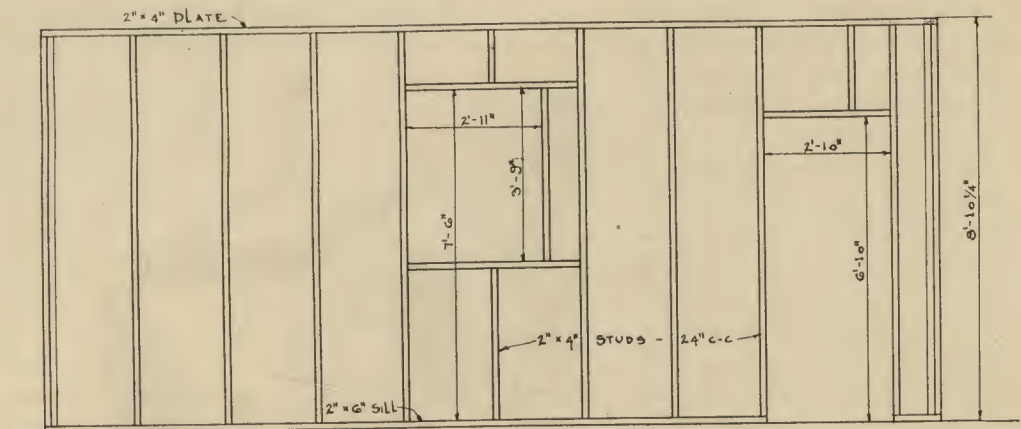
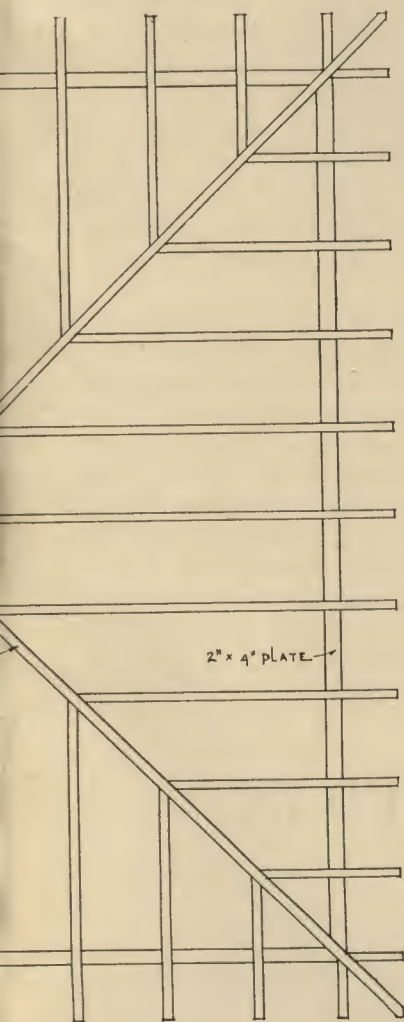
· ROOF · FRAMING ·



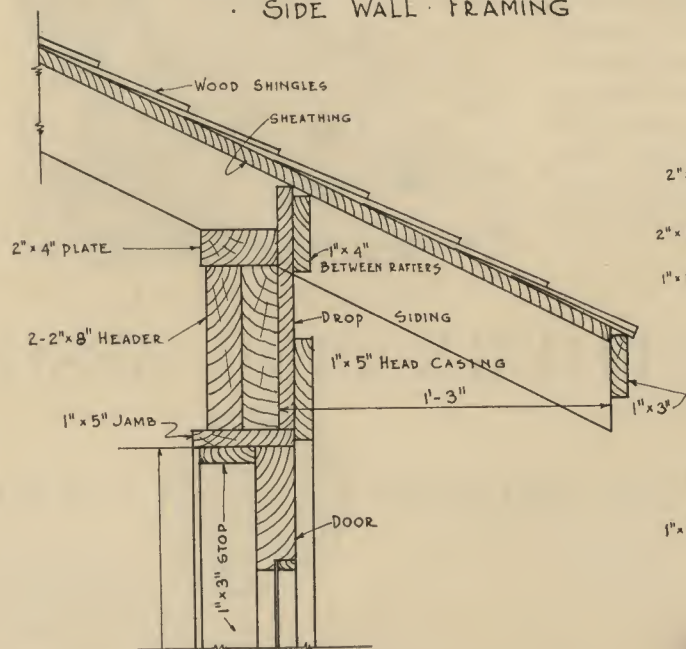
· SECTION · THRU · DOOR · JAMB & CORNER ·



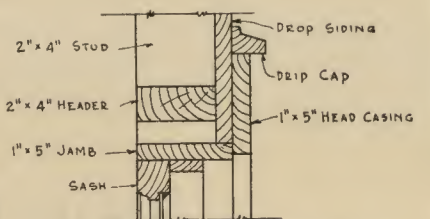
· FRONT · FRAMING · ELEVATION ·



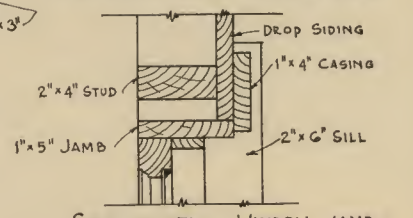
· SIDE WALL · FRAMING



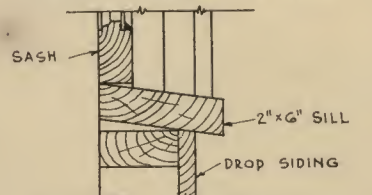
· SECTION · THRU · DOOR-HEAD & EAVE ·



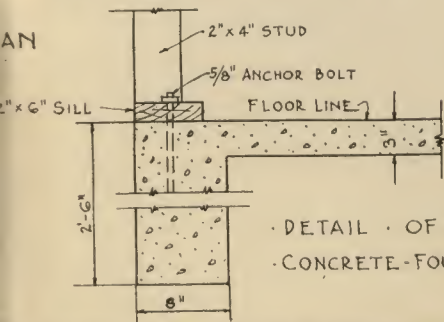
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW-HEAD ·



· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW-JAMB ·



· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW-SILL ·



· DETAIL · OF ·
· CONCRETE · FOUNDATION ·



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



Three-car Garage—Size 30 Feet Wide by 20 Feet Deep

THIS garage is designed to accommodate three cars and measures 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The framing elevations show the height of the side walls and the height of the roof. The roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing. If desired, it is a very simple matter to erect two wood partitions between the car spaces, and by so doing each space will be private and separated from the others.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage, insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings, in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of

lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks, or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill, which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Location of Garage. The building should be placed where most convenient to allow of easy driving in and out. If the garage faces a narrow alley, then be sure to set the front line of the building a few feet back from your lot line so as to give yourself sufficient space to drive in and out and turn the car with the least trouble. It seems almost unnecessary to have to remind anyone of this precaution, but there are hundreds of garages built which are a daily annoyance to their owners through overlooking this matter when erecting their building. It will take a few feet of extra ground to set your building back in this way, but the result will be both a time and money saver and you will always be able to make a quick "get-away" without any annoying delay.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix, and these hinges, with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building is designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly

to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put a ceiling in, which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

Interior Equipment. The simplest garages have no inside fixtures whatever, but you will find a work bench a great convenience in your garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage, two-way sockets should be placed in the center of the car spaces on the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take a plug for an extension cord, which should be about 25 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with the heating system from the house or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the cars.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage, it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage, and by following the detail drawings the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured; the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

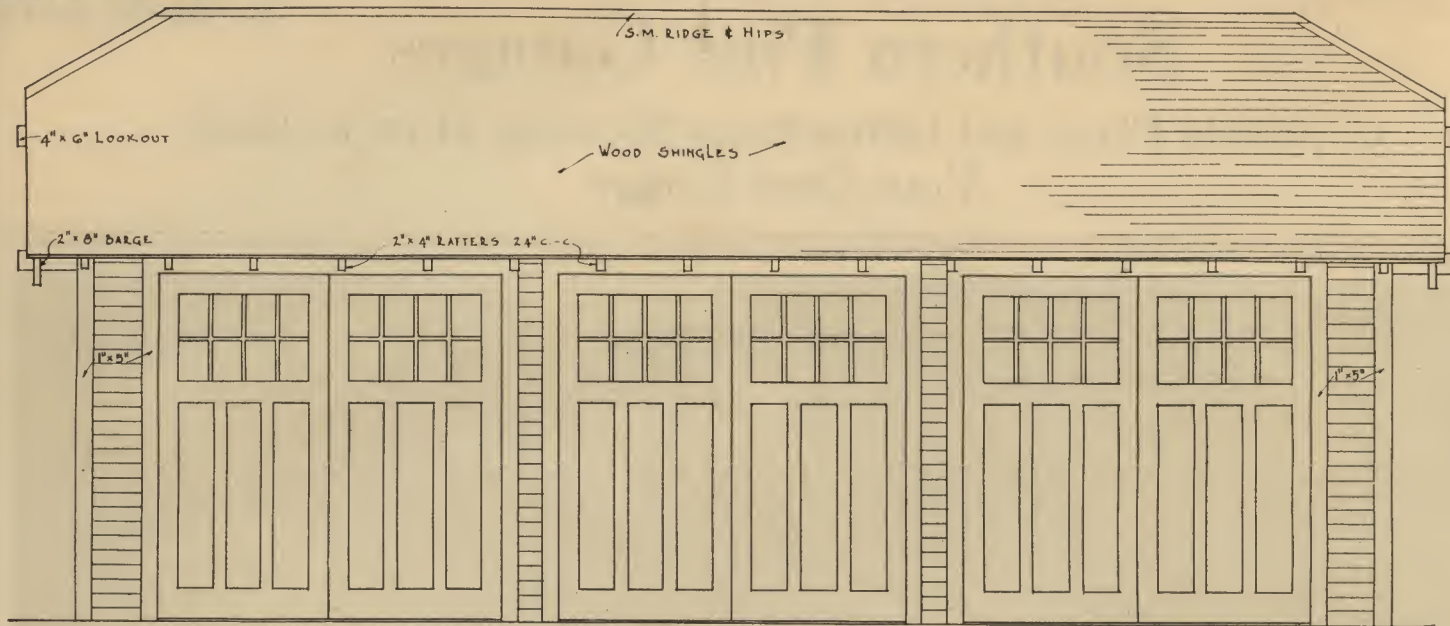
GARAGE DESIGN No. 7 — Material List

Sills.....	4 pieces 2"x6"x20'-0"
Studs.....	38 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Plates.....	9 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Headers.....	3 pieces 2"x8"x20'-0"
Rafters.....	34 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Ridge-board.....	2 pieces 1"x6"x14'-0"
Ties.....	6 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Siding.....	900' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing for roof.....	737' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Ceiling.....	174' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x4" matched and beaded ceiling
Shingles.....	6700 or 27 bundles

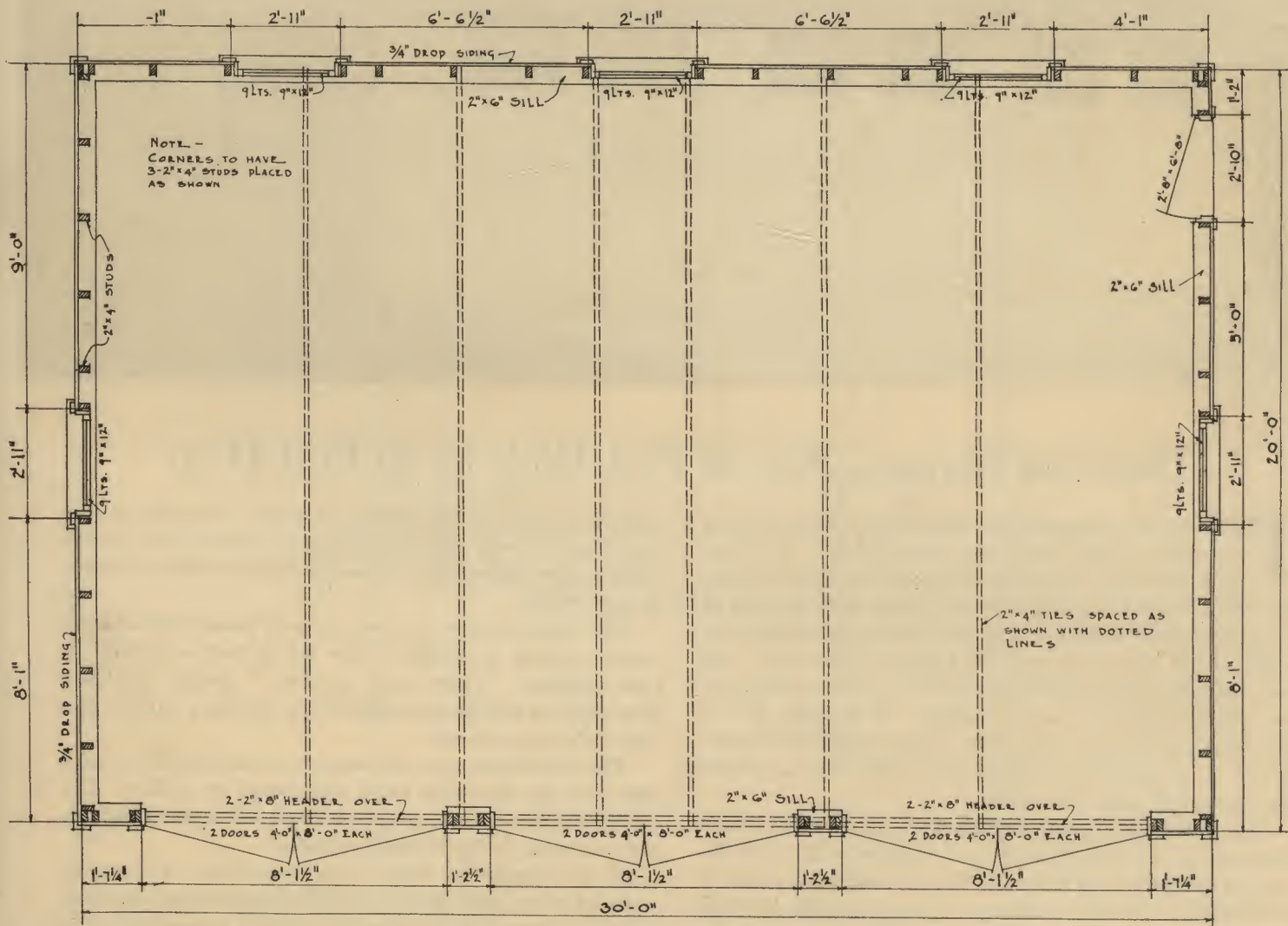
Ridge and hips.....	Sheet metal
Barge-boards.....	6 pieces 2"x8"x10'-0"; 6 pieces 1"x2"x10'-0"
Look-outs.....	2 pieces 4"x6"x12'-0"
Frieze-board.....	80 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Corner-trim.....	2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Doors.....	3 pair 8'-0"x8'-0" garage doors, each door 3 panel bottom and 8 lt. top; 1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " panel door with frame and trim
Door jambs.....	4 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"

Door casings.....	4 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x10'-0"
Door stops.....	9 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Windows.....	5—2'-7"x3'-5"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 9 lt. sash
Window sills.....	1 piece 2"x6"x12'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x8'-0"
Window jambs.....	5 pieces 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window casings.....	5 pieces 1"x4"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1"x5"x12'-0"
Window stops.....	1 piece 1"x5"x8'-0"
Drip-cap.....	50 lineal ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	21 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

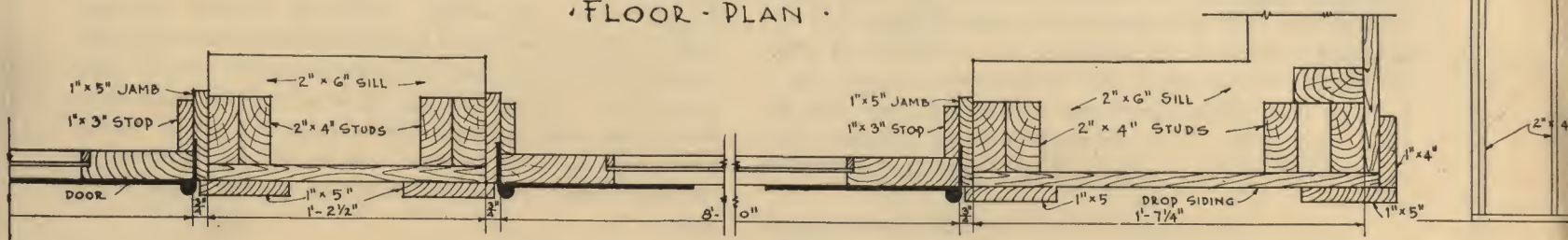
DESIGN No 7



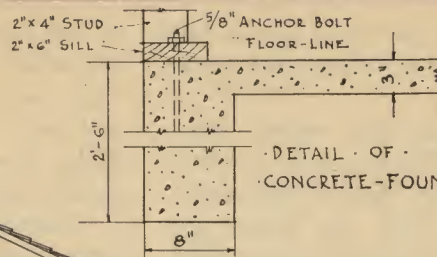
· FRONT - ELEVATION ·



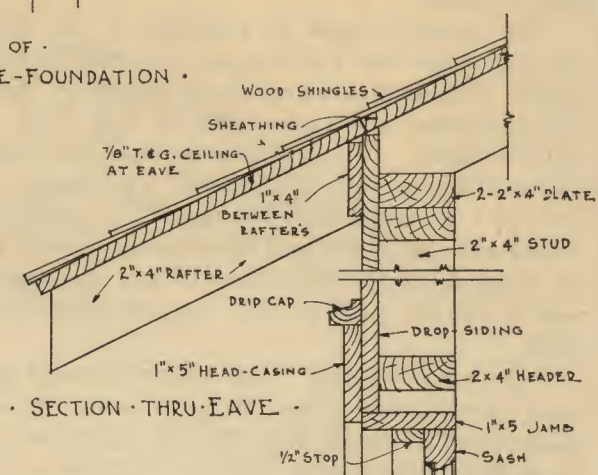
· FLOOR - PLAN ·



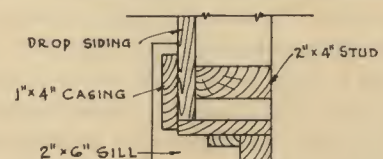
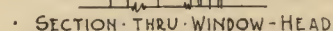
· SECTION · THRU · DOOR-JAMB & CORNER ·



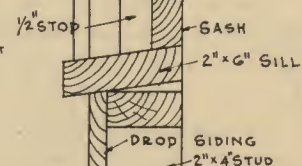
·DETAIL · OF ·
·CONCRETE-FOUNDATION ·



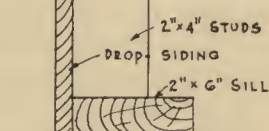
• SECTION • THRU • EAVE •



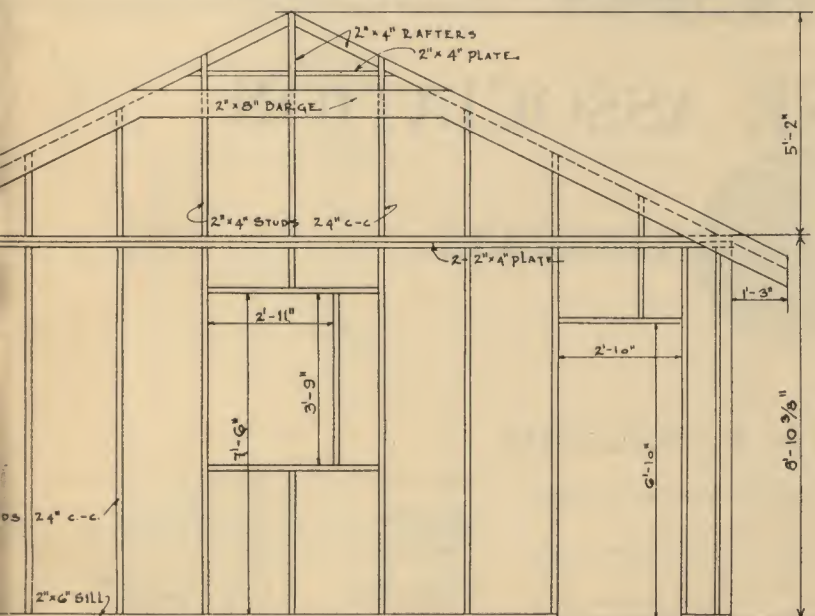
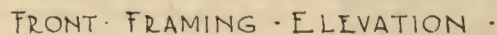
SECTION THRU WINDOW JAMB



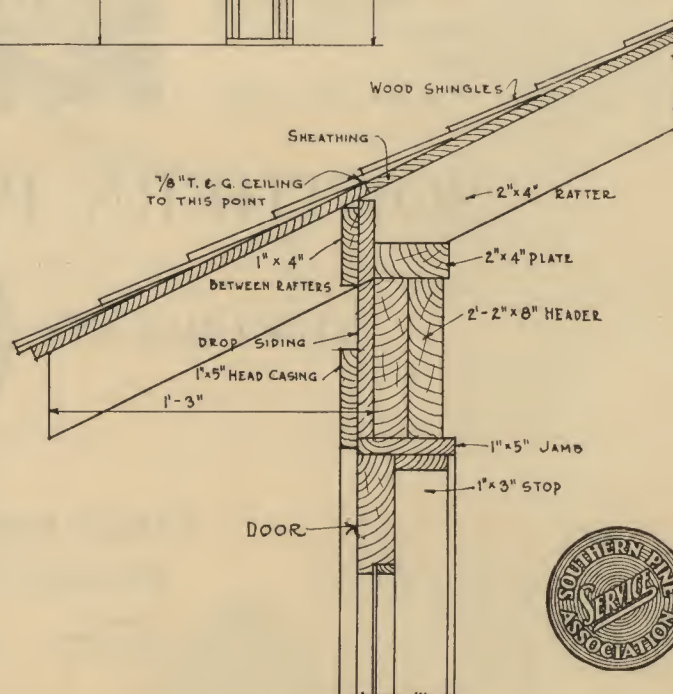
• SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • SILL •



· SECTION · THRU · SILL ·



• SIDE • FRAMING • ELEVATION •

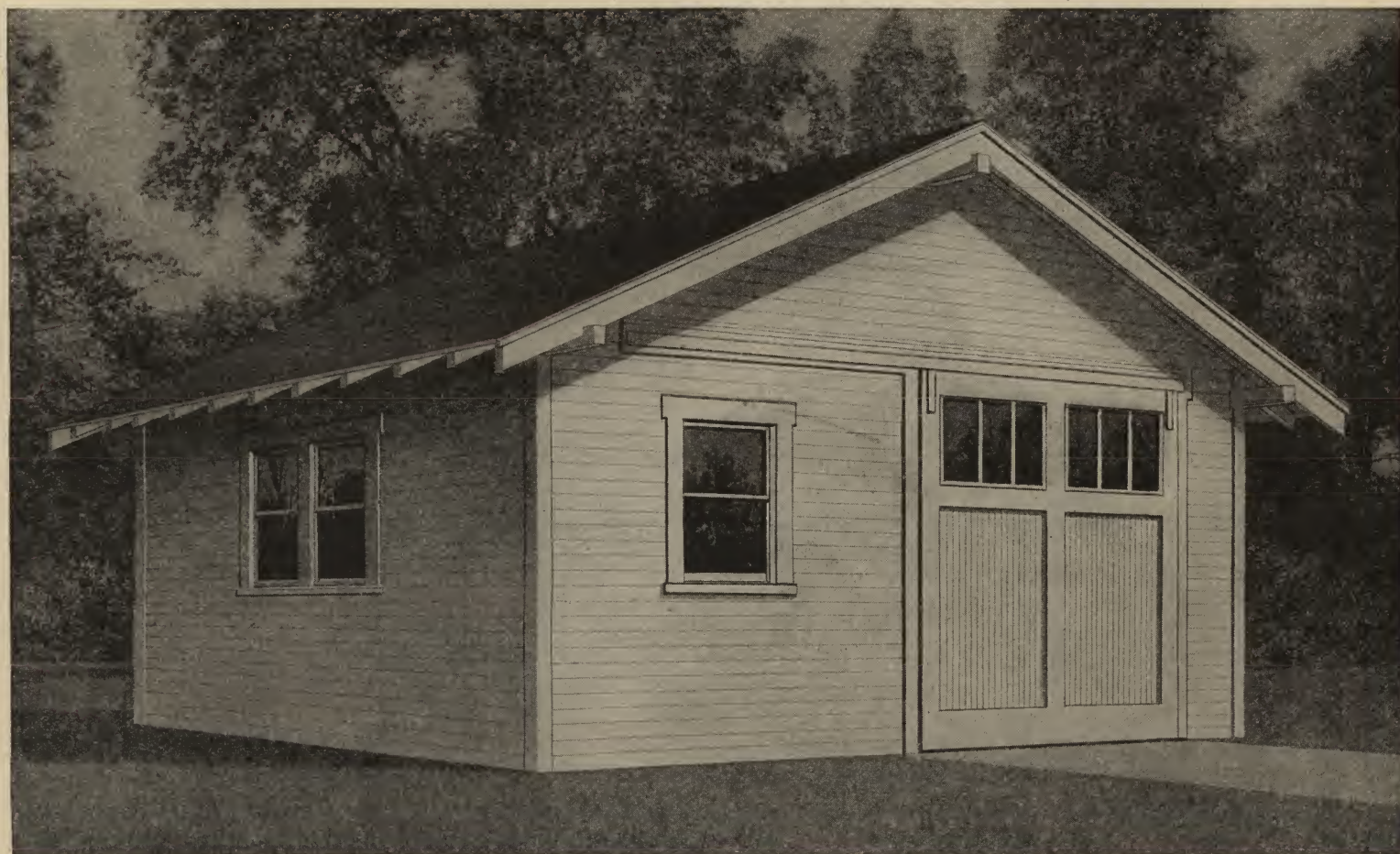


• SECTION THRU DOOR-HEAD & EAVE •



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
Your Own Garage



One-car and Workshop Garage

THIS garage design is a building very popular, both in the country and in the suburbs. It measures 20 feet wide by 18 feet deep, giving room for one car, and also providing a large space for a general workshop and bench. This building is found to be not only a great convenience and time saver, but is especially economical to build, as two buildings are combined into one and every foot of space can be used either for workshop or storage.

The floor plan shows the exact spacing of all the studs and how they are arranged at the door and window openings and at the corners of the building. The side framing elevation shows the height of the side and end walls. The front framing elevation shows the height of the roof and the way the roof rafters are to be notched out to rest on the top plate and give a good hold for secure nailing. Note that a double top plate is used at the front wall only. This is to give added strength over the large door opening.

The perspective sketch in the lower right hand corner shows how your building will look when you have the side walls and roof framing up in position. The building is now ready for you to fix the roof and nail on the wall siding, and when this is done the facing boards are nailed

on the corners and around the door and window openings.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garages have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage, insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings, in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable, and at the same time the most economical. The drawings are so complete that every question will be answered by a careful study of the details.

A garage is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction, is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The siding used on the walls of your garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence. There are a number of designs to choose from, and you will have no difficulty in getting a pattern that will match your house.

The foundation may be concrete, wood blocks or brick piers, and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders. If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness, and as shown in the foundation detail.

If you decide to make your foundation of concrete, several $\frac{5}{8}$ inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set, and left projecting about 3 inches above the surface. After the concrete has thoroughly set, holes are bored in the 2 by 6-inch floor sill, which is then fitted down over the projecting bolts and the nuts screwed on. In this way the sill is securely fastened down to the floor and is ready for receiving the studs. Bolts, when used for this purpose, are known as "anchor" or "holding down" bolts, and should be spaced about 5 feet apart.

A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor. A detail of the floor and foundation is shown.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand, and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. The building is designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put a ceiling in which will help to keep your garage warm during the cold weather. This is a simple matter and can be done at any time after the building is up.

A water connection and an iron slop sink is a great convenience and if installed the faucet should be of the type to which a hose can be attached.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality, and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed in your garage a two-way socket should be placed in the center of the end wall, one outlet for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with the heating system from the house, or you can install one of the

many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the garage by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls to allow creepers to grow, or by erecting a small pergola in front of the entrance.

When you come to paint your garage it should be done with the same color paint as your house, and finished with as few colors on the trimmings as possible.

These notes and suggestions will prove an excellent guide for you to build your own garage, and by following the detailed drawings the very best results obtainable will be absolutely assured, the instructions and directions having been made so clear and simple that you will have no difficulty whatever in putting up the building yourself.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

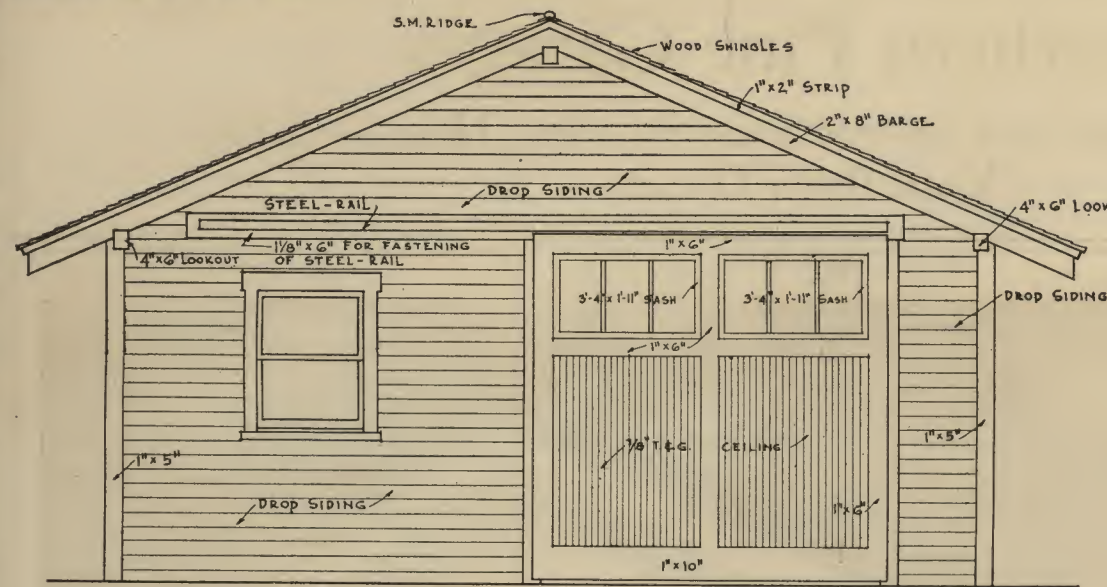
GARAGE DESIGN No. 8 — Material List

Sills.....	3 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x14'-0"
Studs.....	56 pieces 2"x4"x8'-0"
Plates.....	3 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Rafters.....	20 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Ridge-board.....	1 piece 1"x6"x18'-0"
Ties.....	2 pieces 2"x4"x20'-0"
Siding.....	628' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing on roof.....	624' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles.....	5700 or 23 bundles
Ridge.....	1"x2"x14'-0"
Sheet metal.....	Sheet metal
Barge-boards.....	4 pieces 2"x8"x14'-0"; 4 pieces

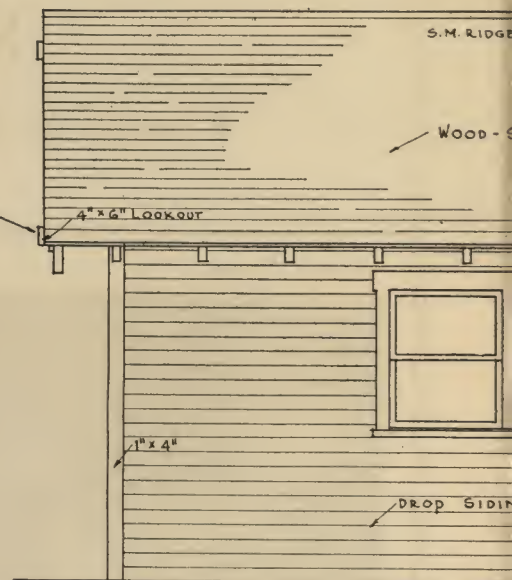
Look-outs.....	2 pieces 4"x6"x12'-0"
Corner-trim.....	2 pieces 1"x5"x18'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x4"x18'-0"
Frieze-board.....	36 lineal ft. 1"x4" between rafters
Doors.....	1-2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " panel door with frame and trim
Material for garage doors.....	
Door jambs.....	5 pieces 1"x6"x8'-0"
Door casings.....	1 piece 1"x10"x8'-0"
	50' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x4" matched and beaded ceiling
	3 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"
	2 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"; 1 piece 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x6"x18'-0"

Windows.....	2 windows 2'-6"x3'-2", 2 lt. e. 1 double window with two 2'-3'-2" windows, 2 lt. each. Ab with frames and casings complete
Partition.....	2-3'-4"x1'-11"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 3 lt. b sash
Partition rail.....	172' B. M. $\frac{7}{8}$ " T. and G. parti
Work-bench top.....	3 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 10 lin ft. door-bleat
Work-bench legs.....	2 pieces 2"x10"x14'-0"
Tool cabinet.....	3 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
	As shown

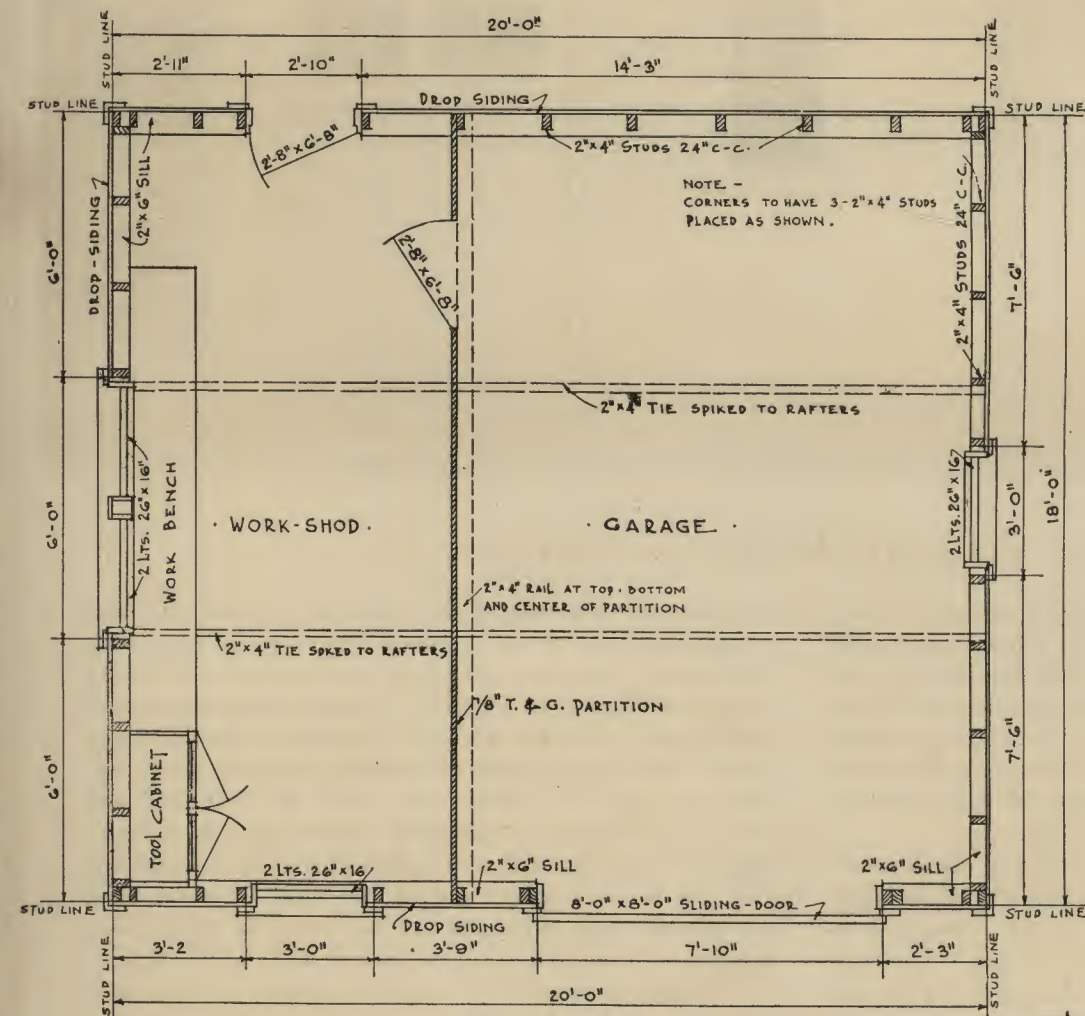
DESIGN NO 8



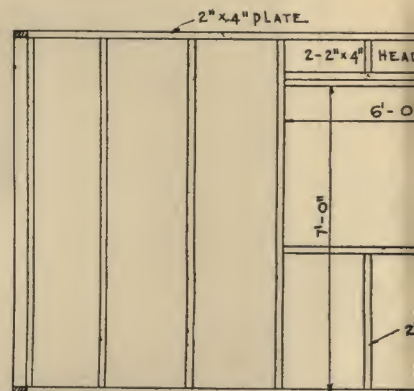
· FRONT · ELEVATION ·



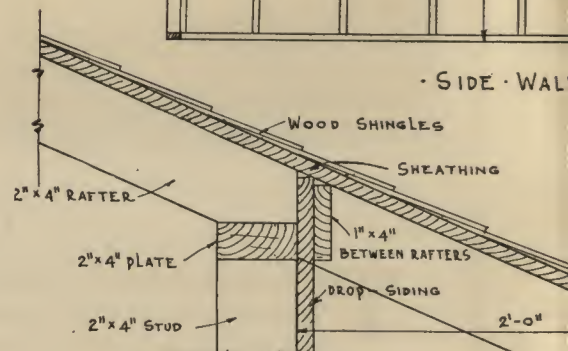
· SIDE · ELE



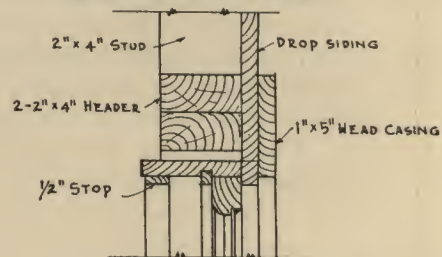
· FLOOR · PLAN ·



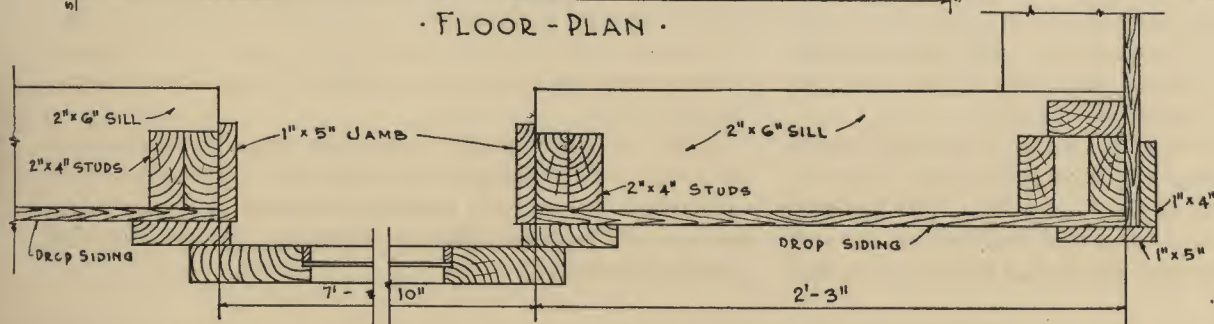
· SIDE · WALL



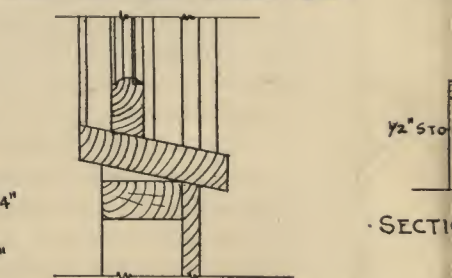
· SECTION · THRU · EAVE ·



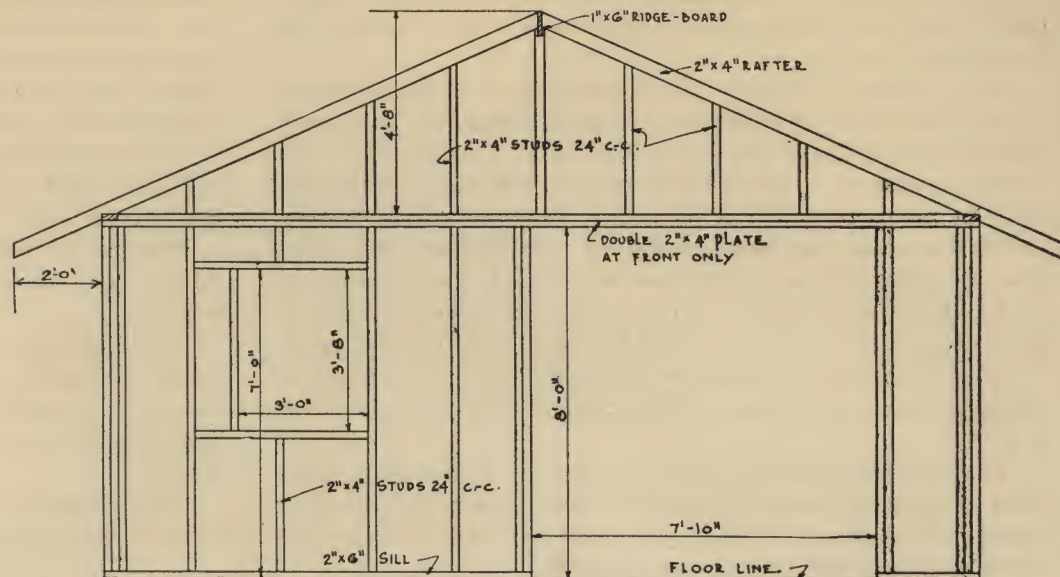
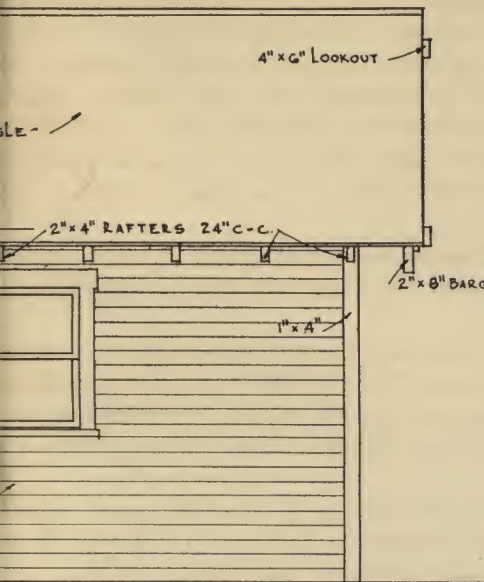
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · HEAD ·



· SECTION · THRU · DOOR · JAMB & CORNER ·

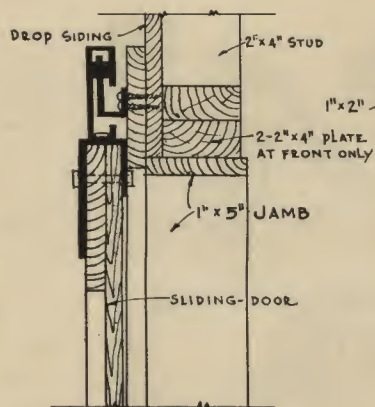
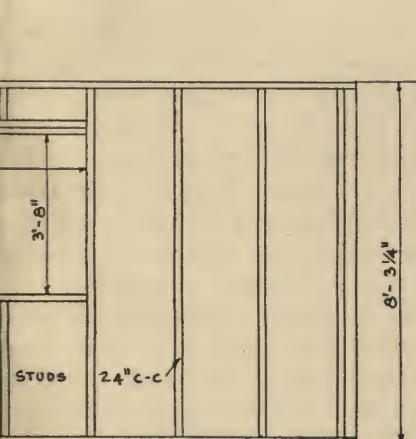


· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · SILL ·

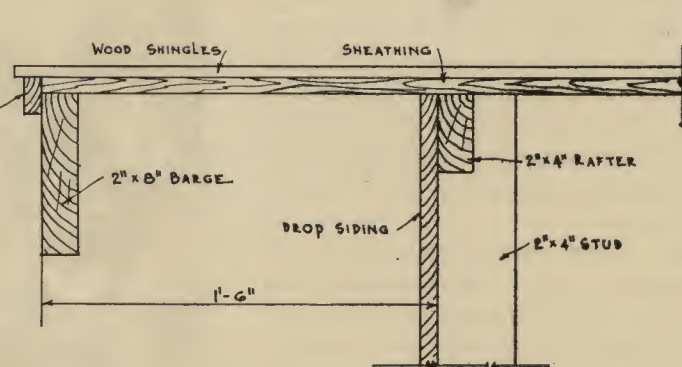


FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION

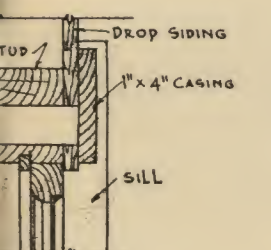
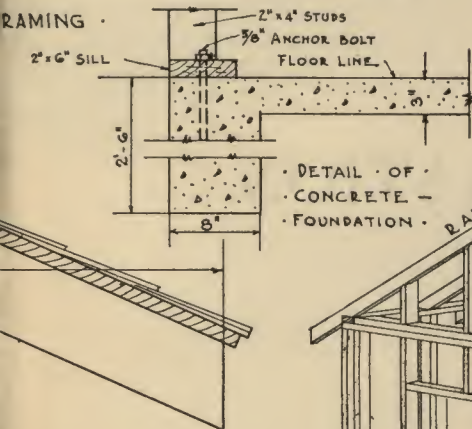
ION



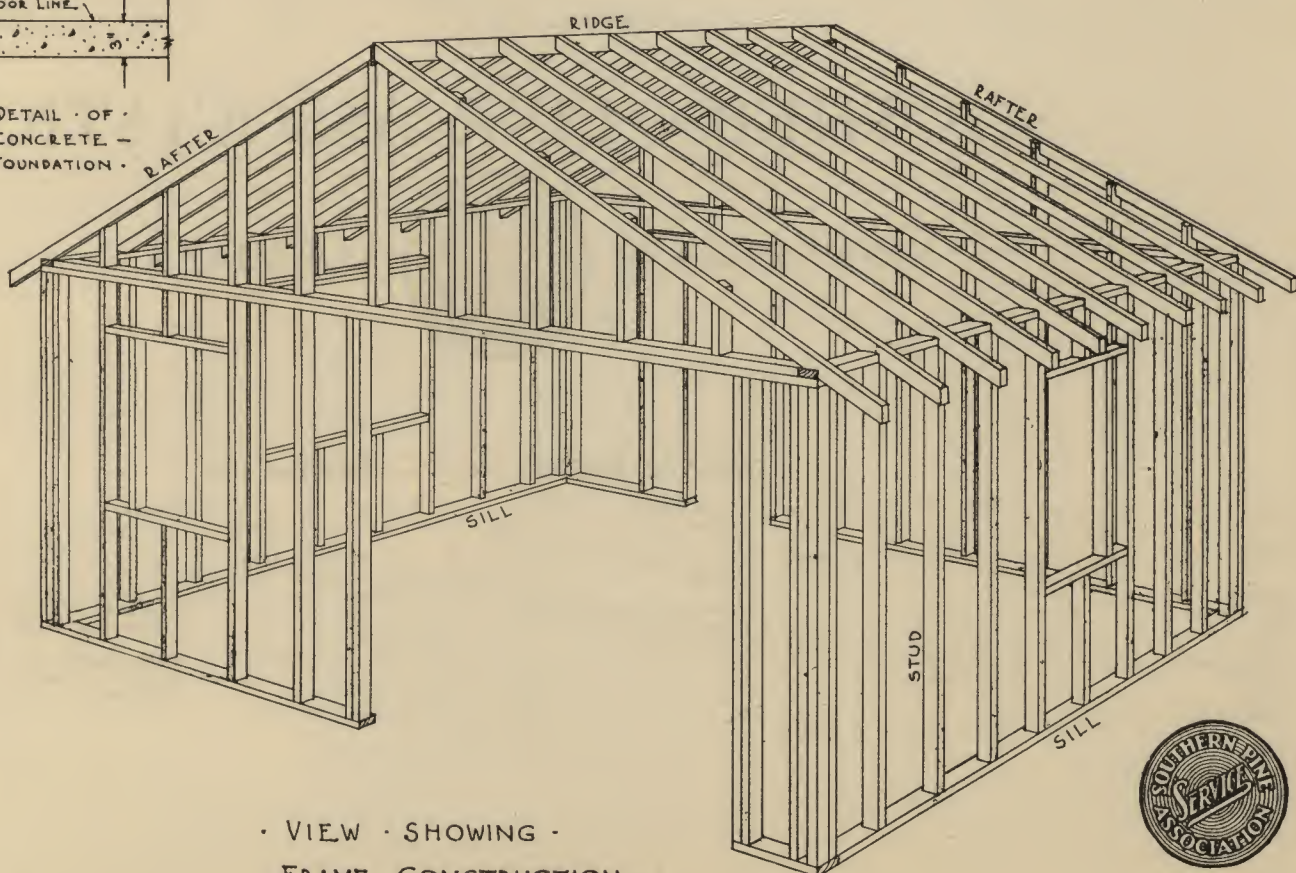
SECTION THRU DOOR-HEAD



SECTION THRU GABLE-PROJECTION



THRU WINDOW JAMB



VIEW SHOWING FRAME CONSTRUCTION



Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build
a Summer Home Garage



Summer Home Garage

THIS design shows a building that provides living quarters and also a large space for accommodating one car. It has proved popular and profitable for many different purposes, being built in the suburbs, the country, and also meets the general demand for a small summer home.

The floor plan shows the arrangement and layout of the different rooms and the small drawings show the different details of construction such as the arrangement of corner studs, ceiling joists, rafters and window framing. The detail in the lower righthand corner shows how to construct the opening over the big garage doors. Two 2 by 6-inch timbers are nailed together to form the header beam over the opening. A similar construction is used for the beam that supports the roof over the porch in front of the house.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garage buildings have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage building, insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building

that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

A garage is essentially a service building, and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The foundations may be of concrete, wood blocks or brick piers, and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders in the garage portion of the building.

If a concrete floor is used, it should be about 3 inches in thickness.

Where the bottom sill is laid on concrete, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set, and left projecting sufficiently above the surface so as to allow the sill to be fitted down over the bolt and the nut securely fixed. A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice

dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand, and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix, and these hinges, with catches, bolts and other fixtures, are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter, and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building and overhead beam are designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Interior Lining. You can add greatly to the inside appearance and comfort of your garage by lining the inside walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap. You can also put a few 2 by 4-inch joists across the top plate and put in a ceiling. The inside

of the living quarters can be lined with dressed and matched boards and panels, or can be finished in lath and plaster as desired. This will be matter for the owner's decision.

Garage Equipment. A work bench will be found a great convenience in the garage, and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

Shingles for the roof should be of first quality, and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed they can be located in the living quarters where desired. In the garage a two-way socket should be placed on the side wall, one for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord, which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with whatever heating system is used in the house, or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.

A great improvement can be made in the appearance of the building by fixing a few lengths of lattice on the side walls or on the front posts.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

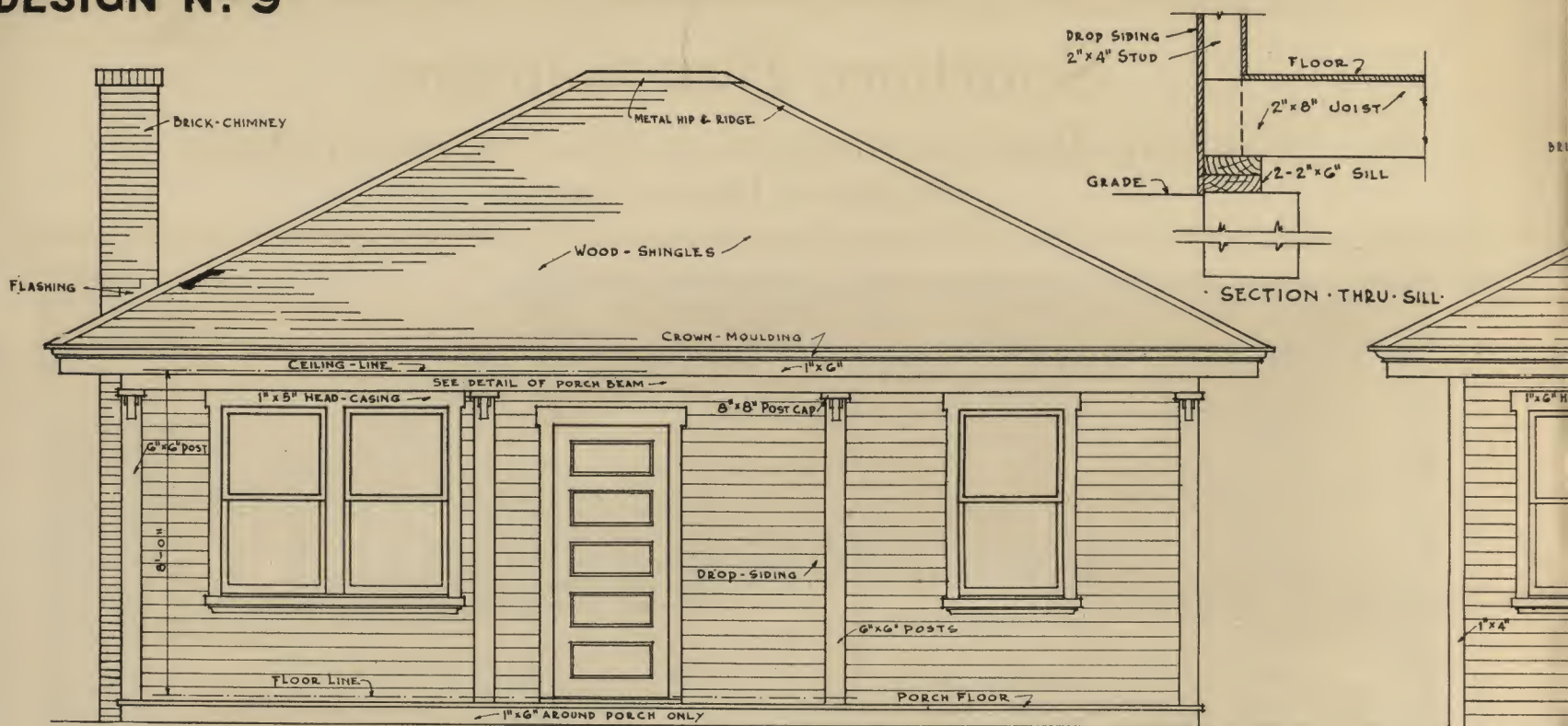
GARAGE DESIGN No. 9 — Material List

Sills	12 pieces 2"x6"x14'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x6"x16'-0"
Studs	11 pieces 2"x6"x12'-0"
Plates	58 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
	11 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 6 pieces 2"x4"x16'-0"; 4 pieces 2"x4"x10'-0"
Floor joists	12 pieces 2"x8"x18'-0"
Ceiling joists	20 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"
Rafters	32 pieces 2"x4"x16'-0"
Hip rafters	4 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"
Ridge-board	1 piece 2"x6"x4'-0"
Porch posts	4 pieces 6"x6"x8'-0"
Porch joists	8 pieces 2"x6"x14'-0"
Porch beam (rough)	2 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"; 4 pieces 2"x6"x10'-0"
Door headers	2 pieces 2"x6"x10'-0"
Siding	700' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drop siding
Sheathing on roof	950' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Shingles	8700 or 35 bundles
Ridge and hips	Sheet metal

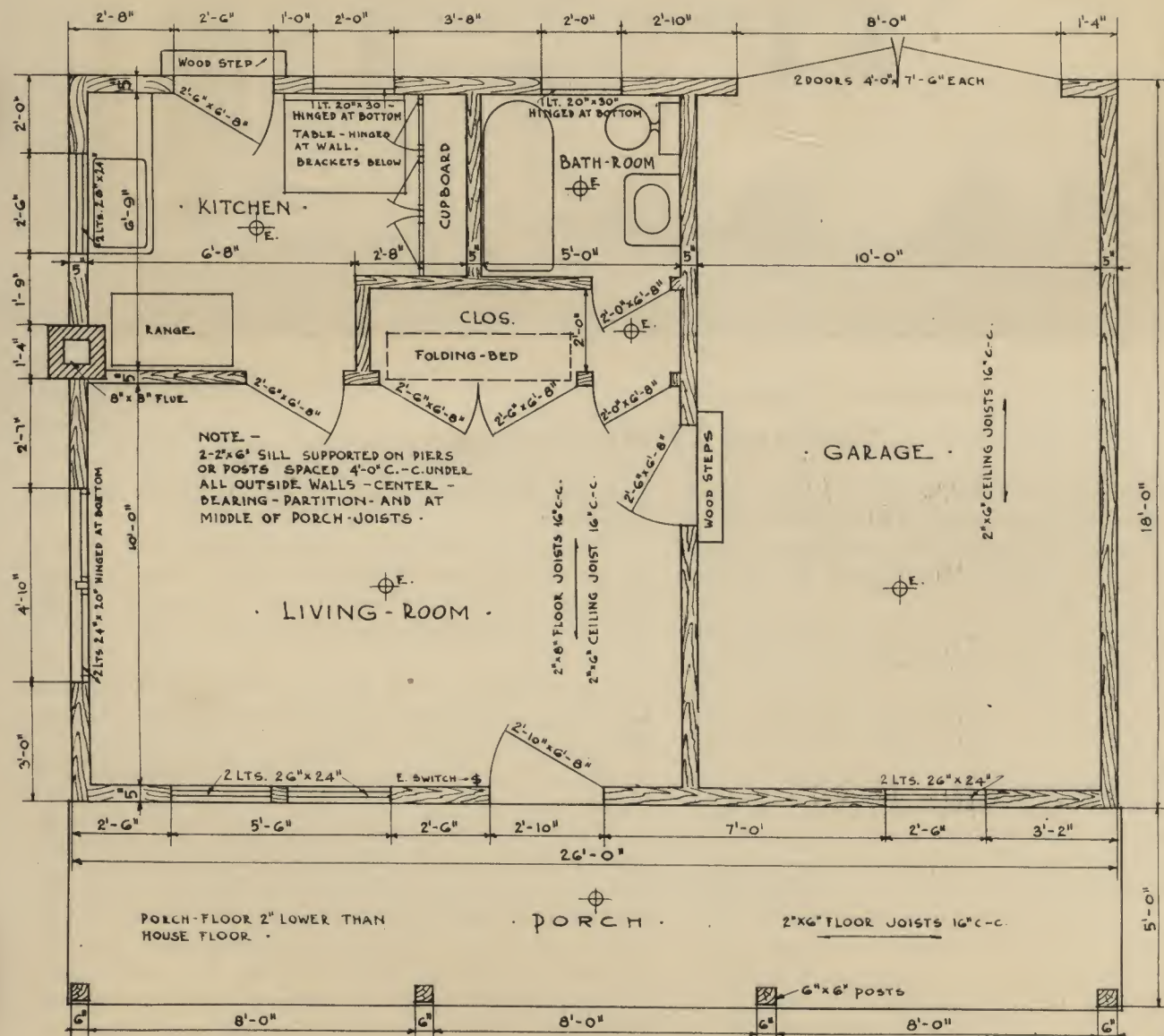
Ceiling for porch and eaves —	364' B. M. $\frac{5}{8}$ "x4" matched and beaded ceiling
Face-board	115 lineal ft. 1"x6" S. 4 S.
Crown mould	115 lineal ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Cove	170 lineal ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x $\frac{7}{8}$ "
Porch beam (finish)	75 lineal ft. 1"x6" S. 4 S.
Post-caps	1 piece 2"x8"x4'-0"
Corner-trim	38 lineal ft. 1"x4" S. 4 S.
	1"x4"x18'-0"
Flooring	518' B. M. 1"x4" T. & G.
Porch base	40 lineal ft. 1"x6"
Inside-sheathing	1270' B. M. $\frac{5}{8}$ "x4" matched and beaded
Steps	1 piece 2"x10"x12'-0"
Doors	1—2'-10"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " in 5 panels (outside)
	1—2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " in 5 panels (outside)
	4—2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " in 2 panels (inside)

	2—2'-0"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " in 2 panels (inside)
	The above with frames, jamb casings and stops, complete
	1 pair 8'-0"x7'-6" garage doors, vertical panel bottom and 8 lt. t
Garage door jambs and casings —	4 pieces 1"x5"x8'-0"; 2 pieces 1"x5"x10'-0"
Garage stops	3 pieces 1"x3"x8'-0"
Windows	1 double window 2'-6"x4'-6", sash, double hung
	2 windows 2'-6"x4'-6", 2 sash, double hung
	2 windows 2'-0"x2'-11", sash, hung on butts
	1 double window 3'-4"x2'-1", single sash, hung on butts
	The above with frames and casing complete
Kitchen cupboard	With doors and shelves as shown
Base	100 lineal ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " base
	110 lineal ft. quarter round
Picture mould	54 lineal ft.

DESIGN № 9



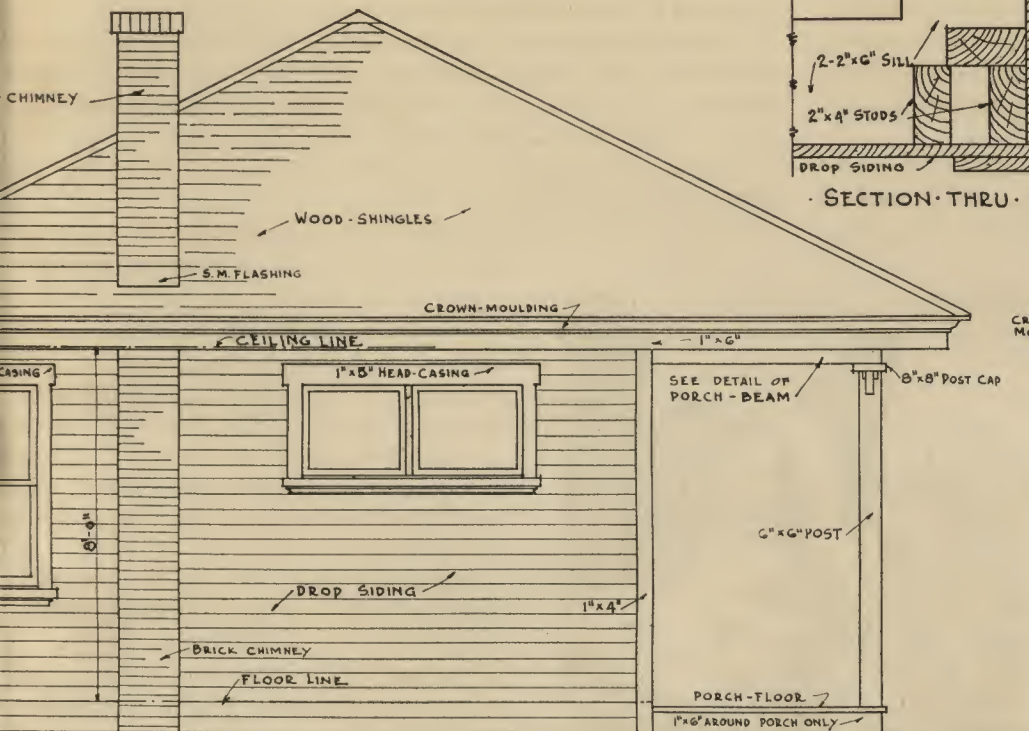
· FRONT · ELEVATION ·



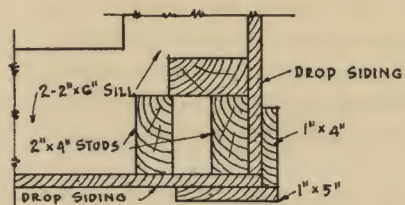
FLOOR-PLAN.



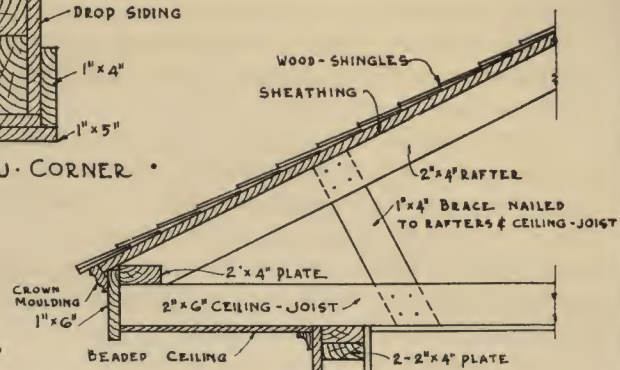
- LIVING -



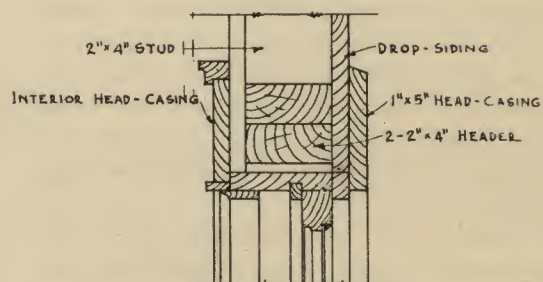
· SIDE-ELEVATION ·



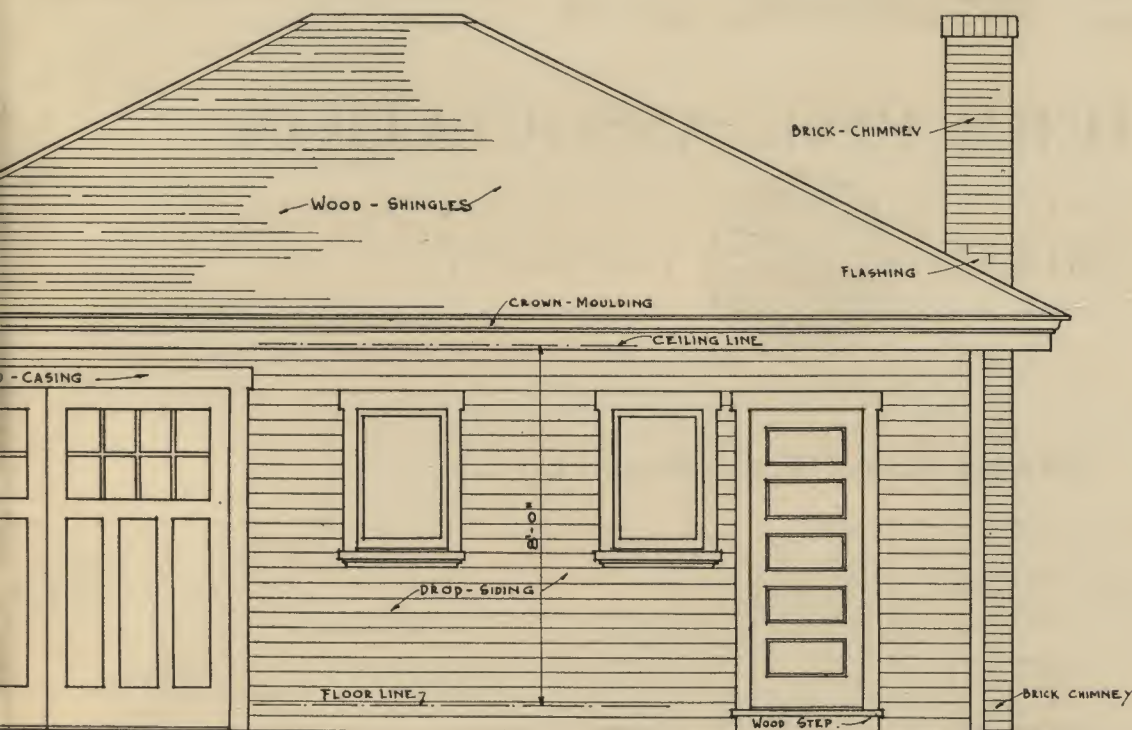
· SECTION THRU CORNER ·



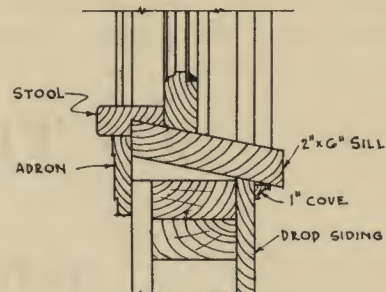
· SECTION THRU EAVE ·



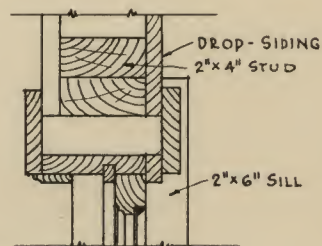
· SECTION THRU WINDOW-HEAD ·



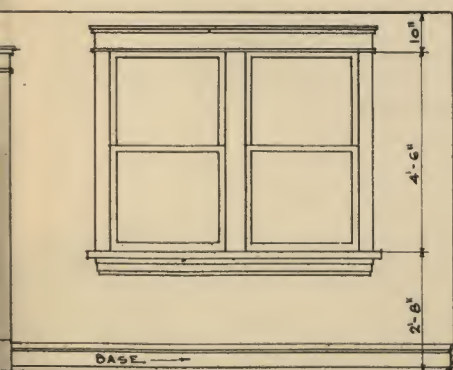
· REAR-ELEVATION ·



· SECTION THRU WINDOW-SILL ·



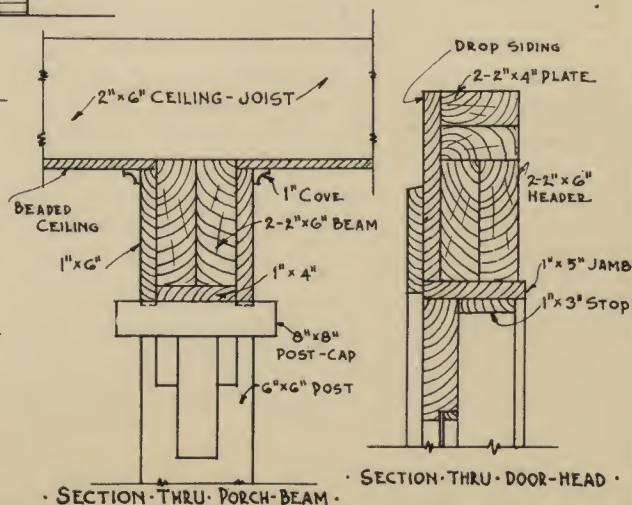
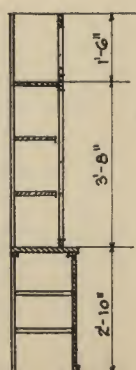
· SECTION THRU WINDOW-JAMB ·



· FRONT-VIEW-TOWARDS-FRONT-DOOR ·



· DETAIL OF KITCHEN CUPBOARD ·



· SECTION THRU PORCH-BEAM ·

· SECTION THRU DOOR-HEAD ·

Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build an Apartment-Garage



Apartment-Garage

THIS design shows one of the finest examples of what is known as the "Apartment-garage" building. They are being built in all parts of the country, and especially where the climate and conditions are most favorable. The building provides space for accommodating two cars on the ground floor and the floor directly over the space occupied by the cars is laid out as an apartment, designed with every possible convenience and step-saving device. This type of building has become immensely popular in different parts of the country, and any person who is at first inclined to have a prejudice against its construction and arrangement, has only to live in one of these apartments for a short time in order to understand the reason for their popularity, and to admit their great convenience and economy.

The ground floor plan shows the arrangement of the walls and the center posts, which support the upper floor joists. Laundry tubs are located at the rear of the garage. The second floor plan shows the arrangement of the rooms in the apartment. This is the best arrangement that it is possible to make on a floor space of this size. When you consider the conveniences provided for, and realize that the

size of the building is only 18 feet wide by 24 feet long you get an idea of the ingenuity in the layout of the rooms. The small drawings show in detail the construction of different parts of the building. Small detail drawings are also shown of the built-in features in the different rooms.

The inside walls of the garage may be left unlined or you can add greatly to the comfort and appearance by lining the walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap.

The interior walls of the apartment upstairs can be finished in any way you desire, such as wood panels or lath and plaster. This will be a matter for the owner's decision.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garage buildings have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage building insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

A building of this type is essentially a service building and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The foundations may be of concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders in the garage portion of the building.

If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness.

Where the bottom sill is laid on concrete, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts about 12 inches long should be placed in the concrete before it has set, and left projecting sufficiently above the surface so as to allow the sill to be fitted down over the bolt and the nut securely fixed. A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many ex-

cellent types of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix, and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building and overhead beam are designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Garage Equipment. A work bench will be found a great convenience in the garage, and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

Shingles for the roof should be of the first quality, and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails, which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed there should be a two-way socket placed in the center of the end wall. One outlet being for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage, it may be connected with whatever heating system is used in the house, or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

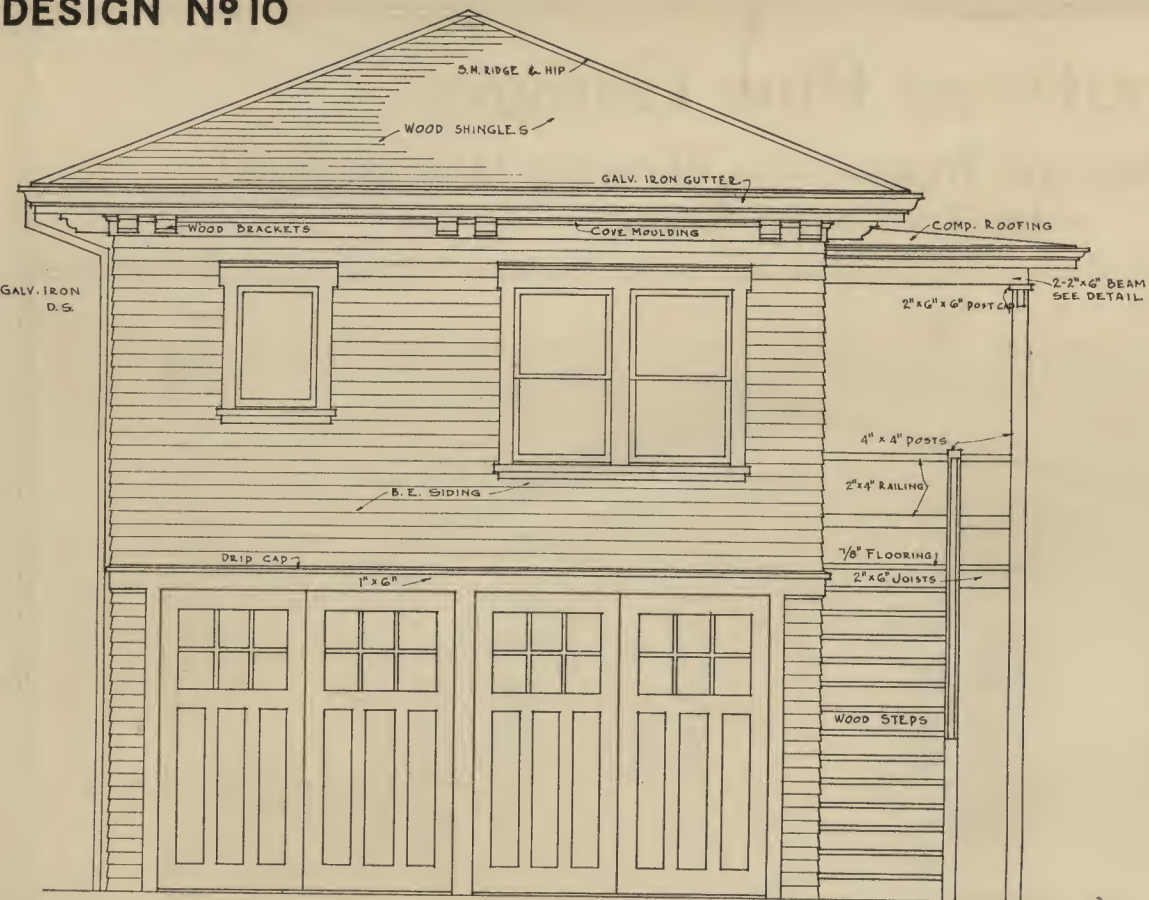
GARAGE DESIGN No. 10 — Material List

Sills	4 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"; 1 piece 2"x6"x12'-0"
Studs	64 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 60 pieces 2"x4"x9'-0"
Ribbon	50 lineal ft. 1"x4"
Plates	9 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 13 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0"
Headers	2 pieces 2"x8"x16'-0"
Girders	3 pieces 6"x6"x8'-0"
Posts	4 pieces 6"x6"x8'-0"; 2 pieces 4"x4"x16'-0"; 1 piece 4"x4"x8'-0"
Floor joists	18 pieces 2"x8"x18'-0"
Ceiling joists	18 pieces 2"x6"x22'-0"
Rafters	35 pieces 2"x4"x12'-0" (incl. porch)
Hip rafters	4 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"
Ridge-board	1 piece 1"x6"x8'-0"
Sheathing on walls	1480' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Siding	1580' B. M. B. E. siding
Sheathing on roofs	800' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Sub-flooring	450' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Fin. flooring	530' B. M. 1"x4" T. & G.
Ceiling eaves	242' B. M. $\frac{5}{8}$ "x4" M. & B. ceiling
Face-boards	106 lineal ft. 1"x8"
Bed mould	88 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Frieze (upper)	88 lineal ft. 1"x8" grooved to receive siding

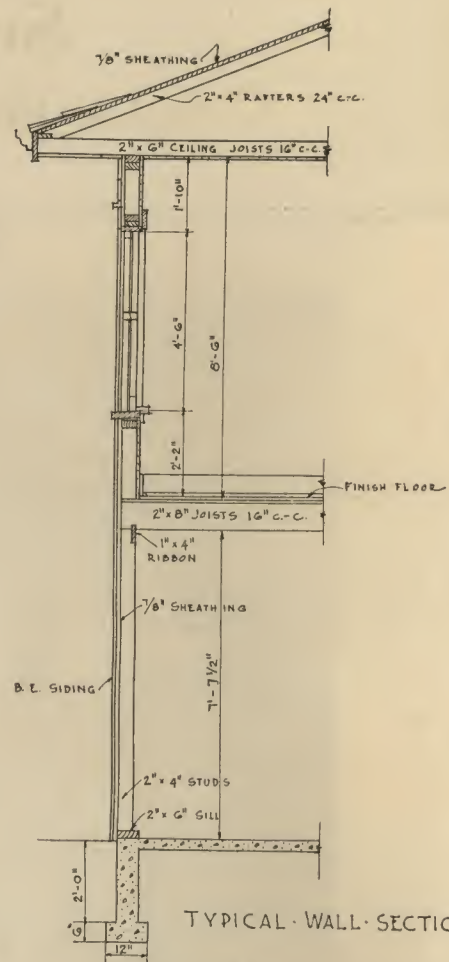
Frieze (lower)	88 lineal ft. 1"x6"; 88 lineal ft. drip-cap; 88 lineal ft. quarter round
Shingles	8700 or 35 bundles
Brackets	34 lineal ft. 6"x6"
Stairs	2 pieces 2"x14"x14'-0" stringers 3 pieces 2"x12"x12'-0"; 1 piece 2"x12"x16'-0", steps
Railing	22 lineal ft. 2"x4" porch-rail 22 lineal ft. 2"x4"
Porch joists	3 pieces 2"x6"x10'-0"
Porch flooring	36' B. M. 1"x4" T. & G.
Porch beam and ceiling joists	4 pieces 2"x6"x10'-0" S. 4 S. 50' B. M. $\frac{5}{8}$ "x4" M. & B.
Porch ceiling	1 piece 1"x6"x16'-0"
Porch face-board	3-2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel 2-2'-4"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel 2-2'-0"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel 1-2'-0"x5'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel 1-2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 3 panels bottom and 1 lt. top (outside)
Porch bed mould	1-2'-6"x6'-6"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 3 panels bottom and 1 lt. top (outside)
Doors	2 pair 7'-6"x7'-6" garage doors, 3 vertical bottom pan and 6 lt. top The above with frames, jams, casings and stops complete 80 lineal ft.

Windows	3 double windows 2'-6"x4'-6", 2 lt. double hung 2 windows 2'-6"x4'-6", 2 lt. double hung 3 windows 2'-0"x2'-11", 1 lt. hung at bottom 1 window 2'-6"x3'-10", 2 lt. double hung The above with frames and casing complete
Bookcases	2-2'-8" wide by 14" deep with doors and shelves as shown
Kitchen cabinet	See detail
Kitchen table	2'-6"x2'-4"x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pl. with legs and cleats
Dressing rm. cab't.	4'-6" wide, 3 drawers
Bathroom cabinet	See detail cupboard—living room
Steps	1 piece 2"x12"x12'-0"; 1 piece 1"x8"x12'-0"
Base	180 lineal ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 180 lineal ft. quarter round
Picture mould	90 lineal ft.; chair rail 40 lineal ft.
Thresholds	4 pieces $\frac{5}{8}$ "x3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x3'-0"; close shelves 1 piece 1"x12"x12'-0"
Laths and Plastering	Optional

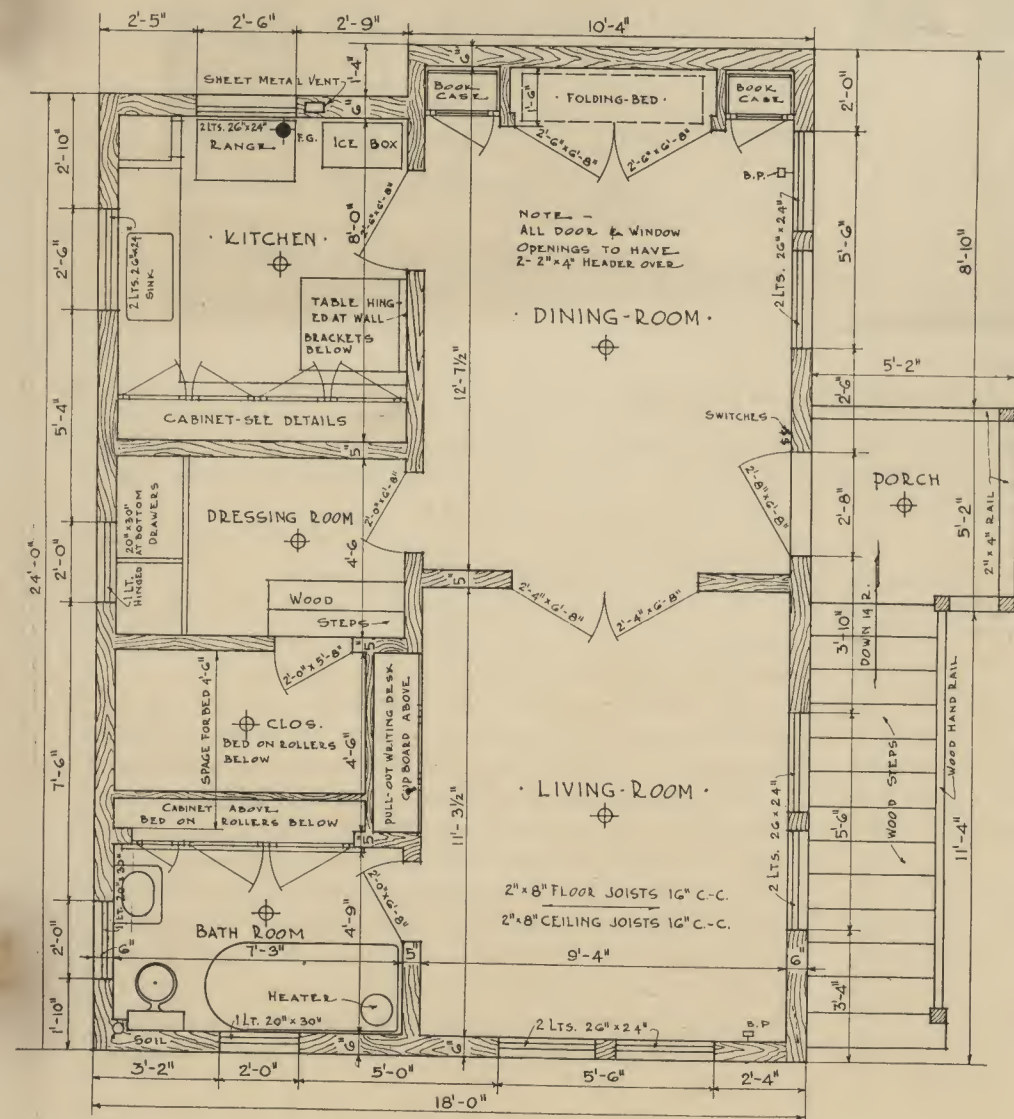
DESIGN NO 10



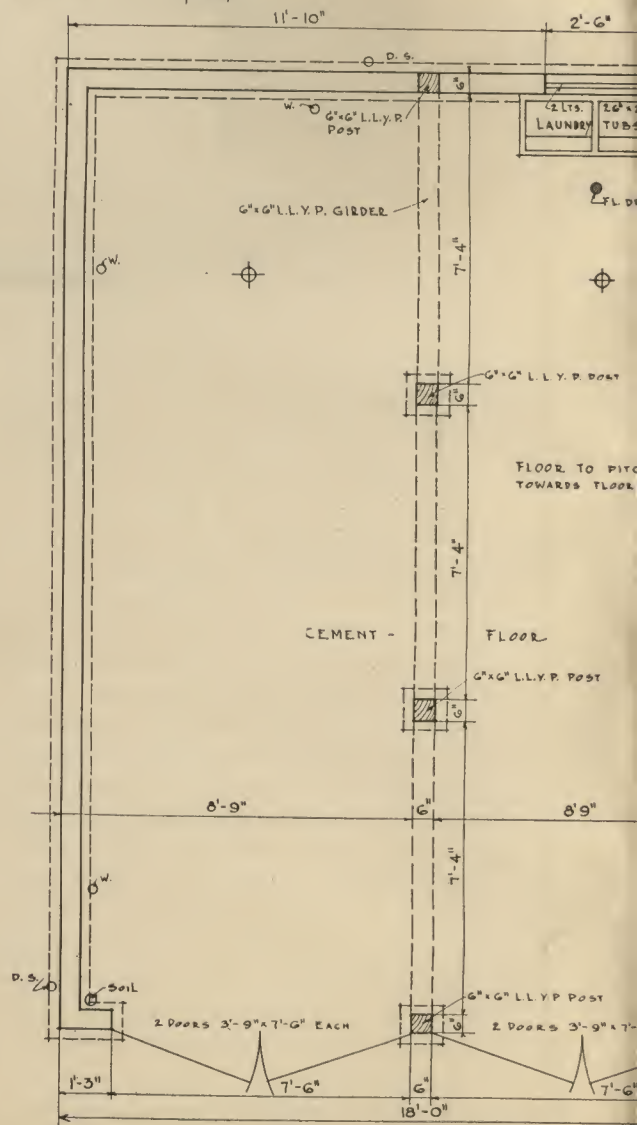
FRONT ELEVATION.



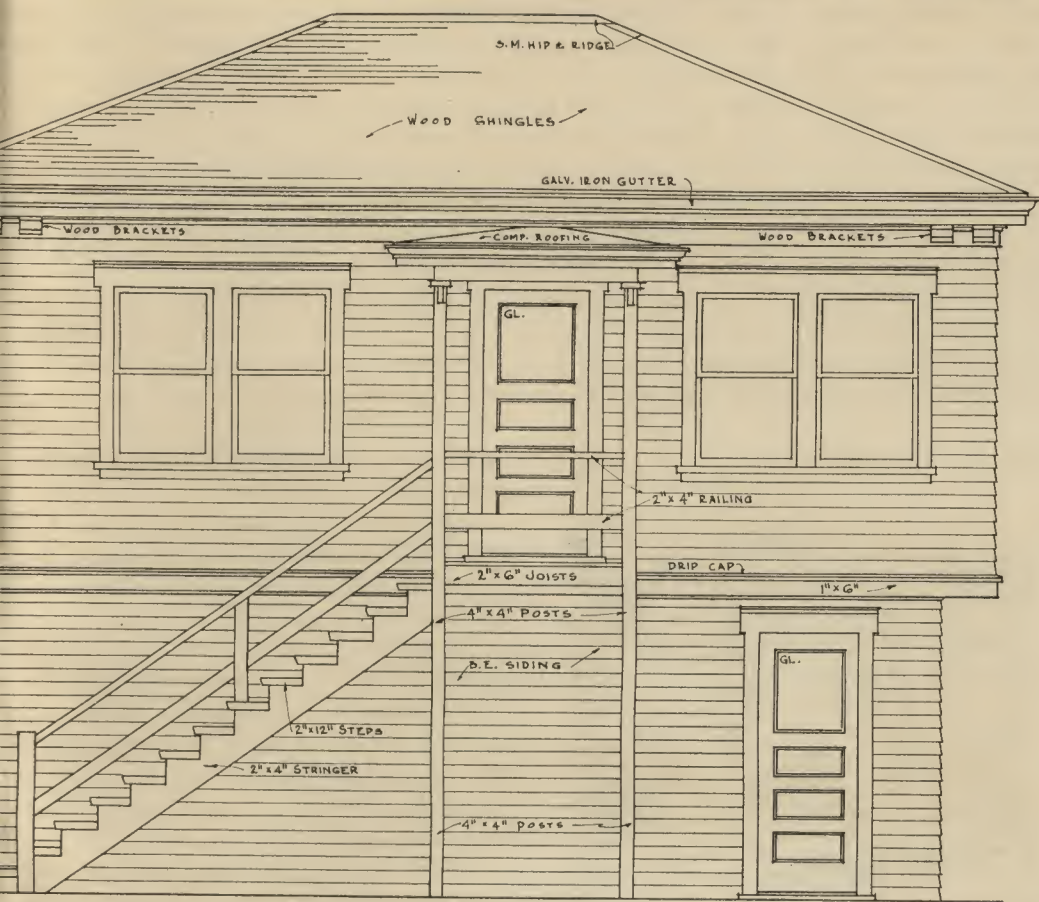
TYPICAL WALL SECTION.



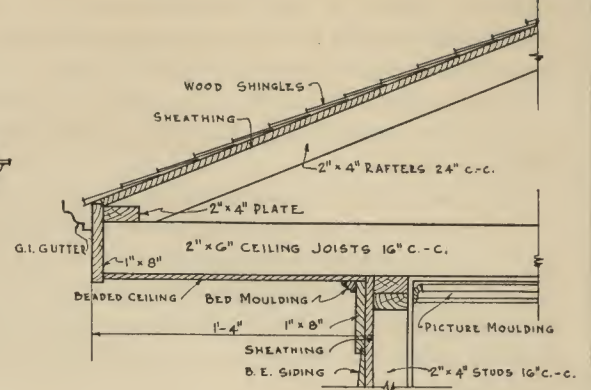
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



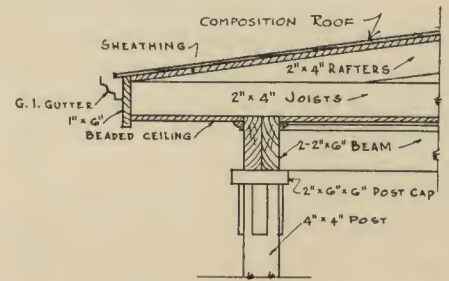
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



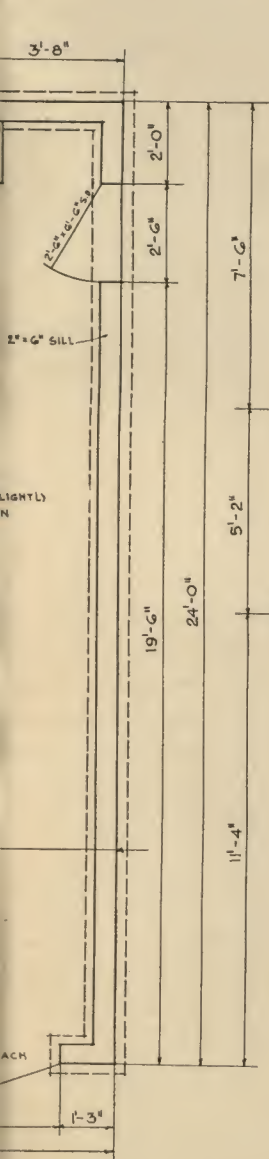
· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



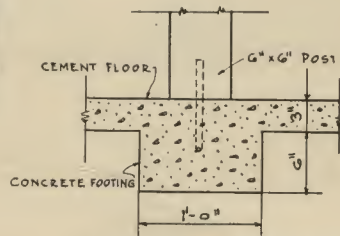
· SECTION · THRU · EAVE ·



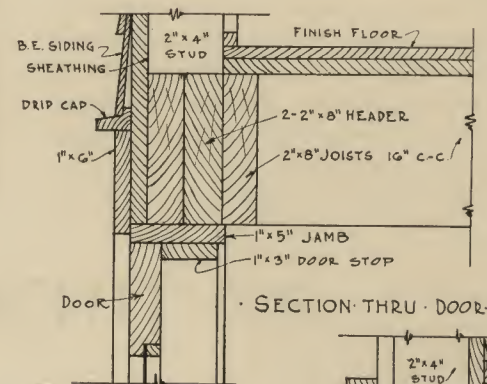
· SECTION · THRU · PORCH · EAVE ·



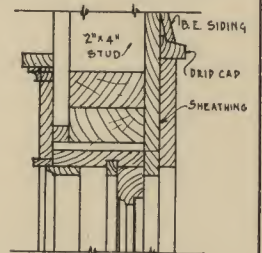
· SECTION · THRU · GIRDER ·



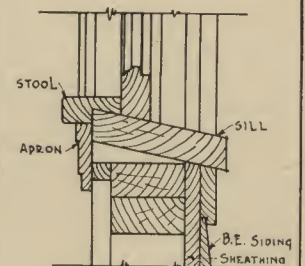
· SECTION · THRU · POST · FOOTINGS ·



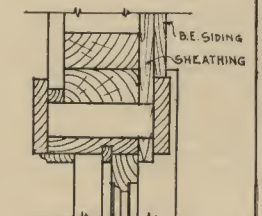
· SECTION · THRU · DOOR · HEAD ·



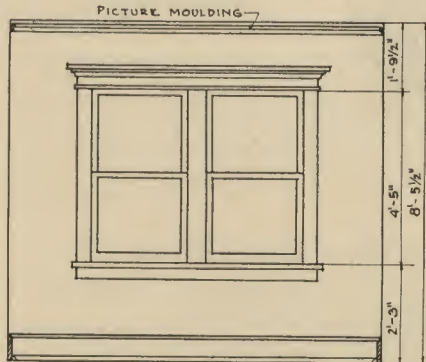
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · HEAD ·



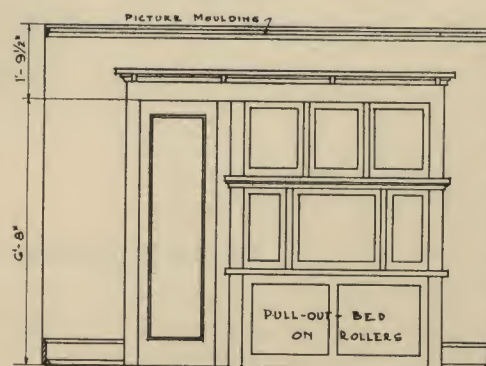
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · SILL ·



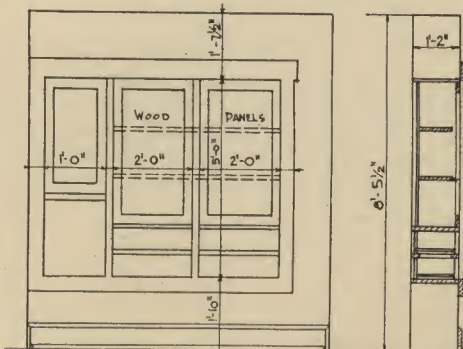
· SECTION · THRU · WINDOW · JAMB ·



· LIVING ROOM - VIEW TOWARDS FRONT WALL ·

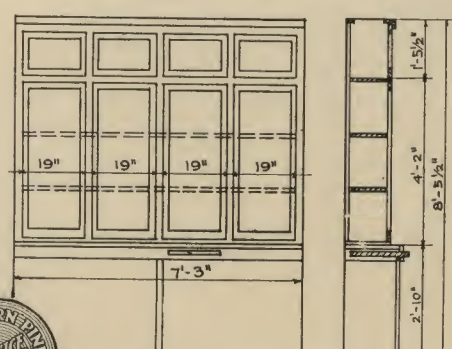


· LIVING ROOM - VIEW TOWARDS BATH · ROOM DOOR ·



· ELEVATION · SECTION ·

· DETAIL OF BATHROOM · CABINET ·



· ELEVATION · SECTION ·

· DETAIL OF KITCHEN · CABINET ·

Southern Pine Garages

Complete Plans and Instructions Showing How to Build an Apartment-Garage



Apartment-Garage

THIS design shows another of the finest examples of what is known as the "Apartment-garage" building. They are being built in all parts of the country and especially where the climate and conditions are most favorable. The building provides space for accommodating two cars on the ground floor and the floor directly over the space occupied by the cars is laid out as an apartment designed with every possible convenience and step-saving device. This type of building has become immensely popular in different parts of the country and any person who is at first inclined to have a prejudice against its construction and arrangement has only to live in one of these apartments for a short time in order to understand the reason for their popularity and to admit their great convenience and economy.

The ground floor plan shows the arrangement of the walls and the center posts which support the upper floor joists. The second floor plan shows the arrangement of the rooms in the apartment. This is the best arrangement that it is possible to make on a floor space of this size. When you consider the conveniences provided for and realize that the building has a frontage of only 22 feet and a depth of only

18 feet, you get an idea of the ingenuity in the layout of the rooms. The small drawings show in detail the construction of different parts of the building. Small detail drawings are also shown of the built-in kitchen cupboard and the suggested inside trim and finish around the doors and windows.

The inside walls of the garage may be left unlined or you can add greatly to the comfort and appearance by lining the walls with dressed and matched boards or shiplap.

The interior walls of the apartment upstairs can be finished in any way you desire, such as wood panels or lath and plaster. This will be a matter for the owner's decision.

The drawings of the Southern Pine garage buildings have been prepared by practical men who are familiar with every detail and difficulty that is met with in the different stages of construction. The big majority of people, when building a garage building, insist on the greatest possible economy in its construction, and our experts have used all their skill and practical experience in preparing the drawings in order to supply this popular and nation-wide demand for a building that will be serviceable and at the same time the most economical.

A building of this type is essentially a service building, and waste of lumber in over ornamentation or undue strength of construction is both unwarranted and unnecessary, besides being a most unprofitable expenditure that will never bring in any return.

The foundations may be of concrete, wood blocks or brick piers and the floor may be of hard earth or cinders in the garage portion of the building.

If a concrete floor is used it should be about 3 inches in thickness.

Where the bottom sill is laid on concrete, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts, about 12 inches long, should be placed in the concrete before it has set and left projecting sufficiently above the surface so as to allow the sill to be fitted down over the bolt and the nut securely fixed. A layer of cinders is sometimes first laid down to form a bed for receiving the concrete floor.

The concrete should be composed of one part cement, three parts of clean sand and five parts of small broken rock or clean gravel. The sand and gravel and cement are then all thoroughly mixed together and turned over at least twice dry before any water is added. This is to make sure that the cement is thoroughly mixed with the sand and gravel. The mixture should then be sprayed with water from the nose of a watering can and again turned over twice wet and immediately placed in position. The top finish for the concrete floor should be composed of one part cement and two parts of clean sharp sand, and be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick.

Doors. There are a great number of different garage door designs to choose from, but the doors with the upper panels of glass are to be preferred, as they give a lot of extra light in the garage. Many excellent types

of patent hardware and overhead devices for hanging the big doors are to be had. Swinging doors, however, are the cheapest, most popular and simplest to fix and these hinges with catches, bolts and other fixtures, are always easily obtainable. If it is desired to use a three-fold door or any special overhead track for using sliding doors, this is a simple matter and directions are given with any special hardware you may buy. The building and overhead beam are designed strong enough to make any change in the type of door that you may wish.

Garage Equipment. A work bench will be found a great convenience in the garage and it should be constructed of heavy lumber. A good size for a bench is about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. There will be space under the bench for the storage of oil cans and other supplies. There can also be a closet or cupboard for tools, tires and clothing.

Shingles for the roof should be of the first quality and zinc-coated shingle nails should be used, not wire nails which would quickly rust out.

If electric lights are installed there should be a two-way socket placed in the center of the end wall. One outlet being for the stationary light and the other to take the plug for an extension cord which should be about 20 feet long with a trouble lamp attached to the end.

With regard to heating the garage it may be connected with whatever heating system is used in the house, or you can install one of the many types of unit heaters which burn oil or gas. The heater should be located at the far end of the garage near the front of the car.



SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS



LOUISIANA

GARAGE DESIGN No. 11 — Material List

Sills.....	2 pieces 2"x6"x22'-0"; 2 pieces 2"x6"x18'-0"
Studs.....	60 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 30 pieces 2"x4"x9'-0"
Ribbon.....	4 pieces 1"x4"x12'-0"
Plates.....	6 pieces 2"x4"x18'-0"; 4 pieces 2"x4"x22'-0"; 4 pieces 2"x4"x10'-0"
Girder.....	1 piece 6"x6"x18'-0" (or 3 pieces 6"x6"x6'-0")
Posts.....	4 pieces 6"x6"x8'-0"; 2 pieces 4"x4"x12'-0"; 2 pieces 4"x4"x10'-0"
Floor joists.....	13 pieces 2"x8"x22'-0"
Ceiling joists.....	13 pieces 2"x6"x22'-0"
Rafters.....	20 pieces 2"x4"x14'-0"
Sheathing on walls.....	1500' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Siding.....	1580' B. M. bev. siding
Sheathing on roof.....	456' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Sub-flooring.....	392' B. M. 1"x6" sheathing
Fin. flooring.....	490' B. M. 1"x4" T. & G.
Ceiling.....	240' B. M. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x4" M. & B. ceiling for eaves
Ridge-board.....	1 piece 1"x6"x18'-0"
Barge-boards.....	4 pieces 2"x8"x14'-0"; 8 pieces 1"x2"x14'-0"
Look-outs.....	6 pieces 4"x6"x4'-0"
Frieze-board.....	36 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x4" between rafters grooved to receive siding

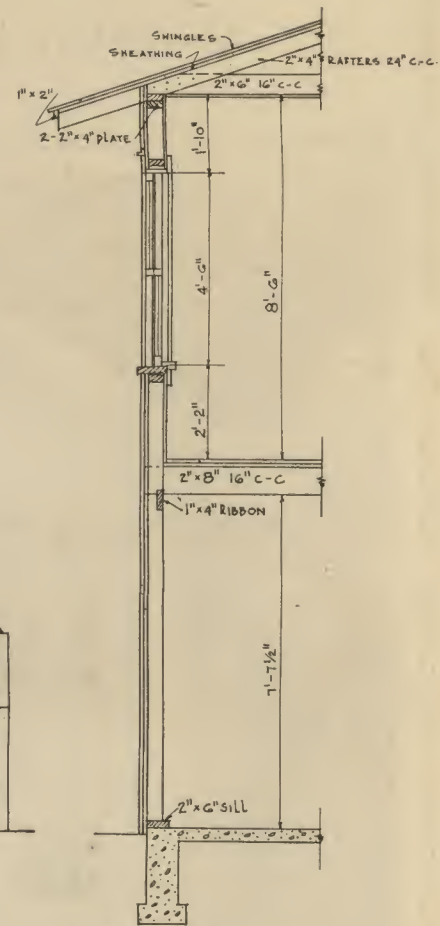
Shingles.....	70 lineal ft. 2"x2" to match window sill
Stair stringers.....	84 lineal ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x4" grooved to receive siding
Stair steps.....	5000 or 20 bundles
Joists for landing.....	2 pieces 2"x14"x14'-0"
Risers.....	1 piece 2"x14"x6'-0"
Railing.....	2 pieces 2"x10"x12'-0"; 1 piece 2"x10"x16'-0"
Flower box.....	2 pieces 2"x6"x16'-0"
Doors.....	4 pieces 1"x8"x12'-0"
	22 lineal ft. 2"x4" railing with 36 1"x3"x2'-6" pickets
	22 lineal ft. 2"x4" bottom rail
	3 pieces 1"x10"x12'-0"; 1 piece 1"-10"x4'-0"; 1 piece 1"x4"x10'-0"; 1 piece 1"x3"x10'-0"; 1 piece 4"x4"x6'-0"
	2—2'-0"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel (inside)
	2—2'-4"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel (inside)
	1—2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2 panel (inside)
	1—2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 5 panel (outside)
	1—2'-6"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 5 panel (outside)

Windows.....	2 pair 8'-0"x7'-6" garage doors lt. top
	The above with frames, jambs, casings and stops complete
	2 triple windows 3'-0"x4'-6", 1 bot., 8 lt. top, double hung
	2 windows 3'-0"x4'-6", 1 lt. bot., 8 lt. top, double hung
	1 window 2'-4"x4'-6", 1 lt. bot., lt. top, double hung
	1 window 3'-6"x3'-2", 1 lt. bot., lt. top, double hung
	2 windows 2'-0"x3'-0", 1 lt. hinged at bottom
	The above with frames and casings complete
Kitchen cupboard.....	4'-0" wide, 14" deep with 8 doors and 6 drawers
Medicine cabinet with mirror in door.....	3'-6" long
Table and 2 seats.....	142 lineal ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Base.....	142 lineal ft. quarter round
Picture moulding.....	60 lineal ft.
Chair rail.....	60 lineal ft.
Closet shelves.....	3 pieces 1"x14"x14'-0"
Laths & plastering.....	Optional

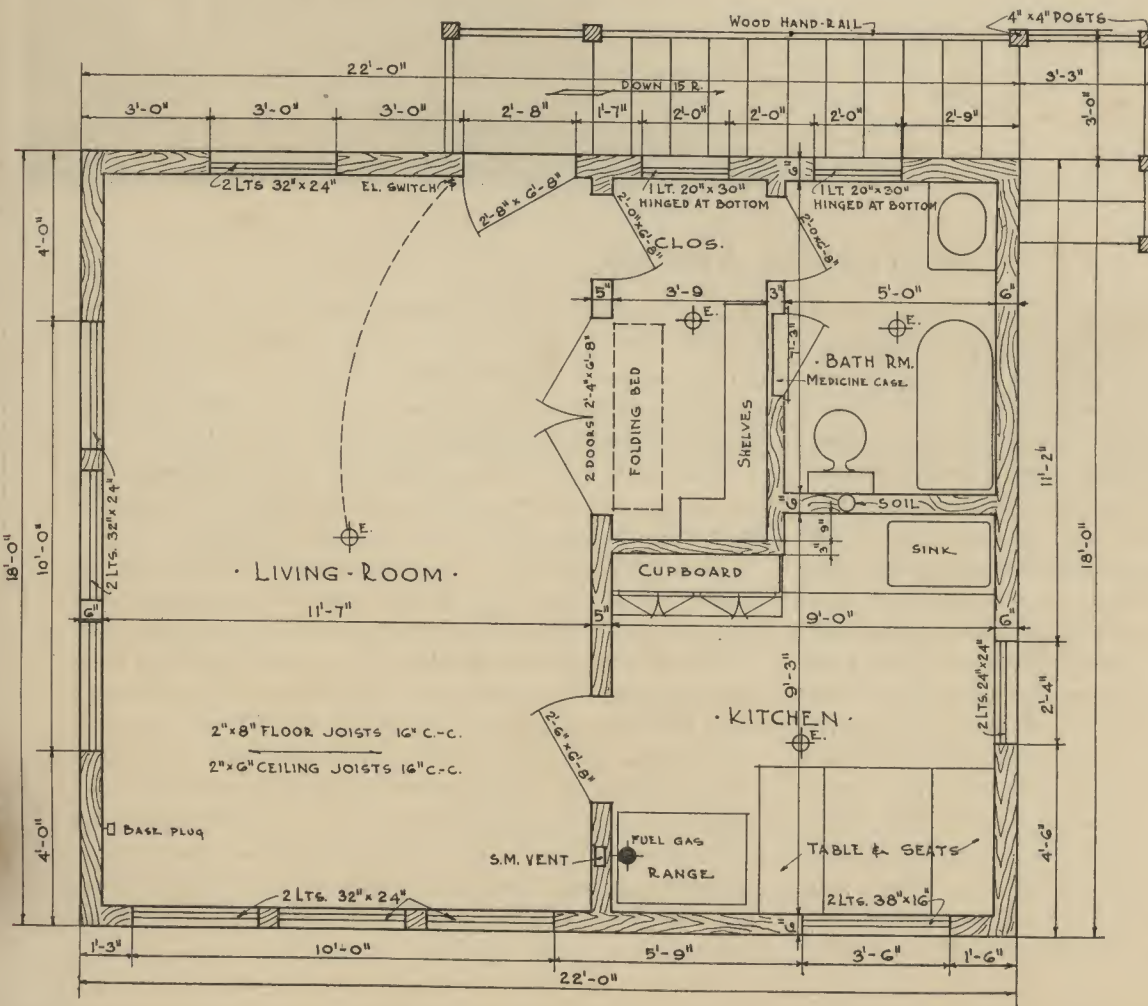
DESIGN NO 11



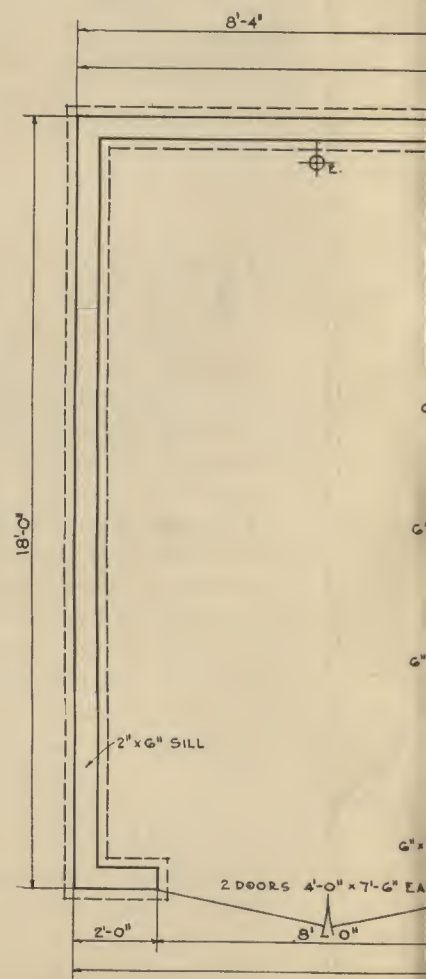
· FRONT-ELEVATION ·

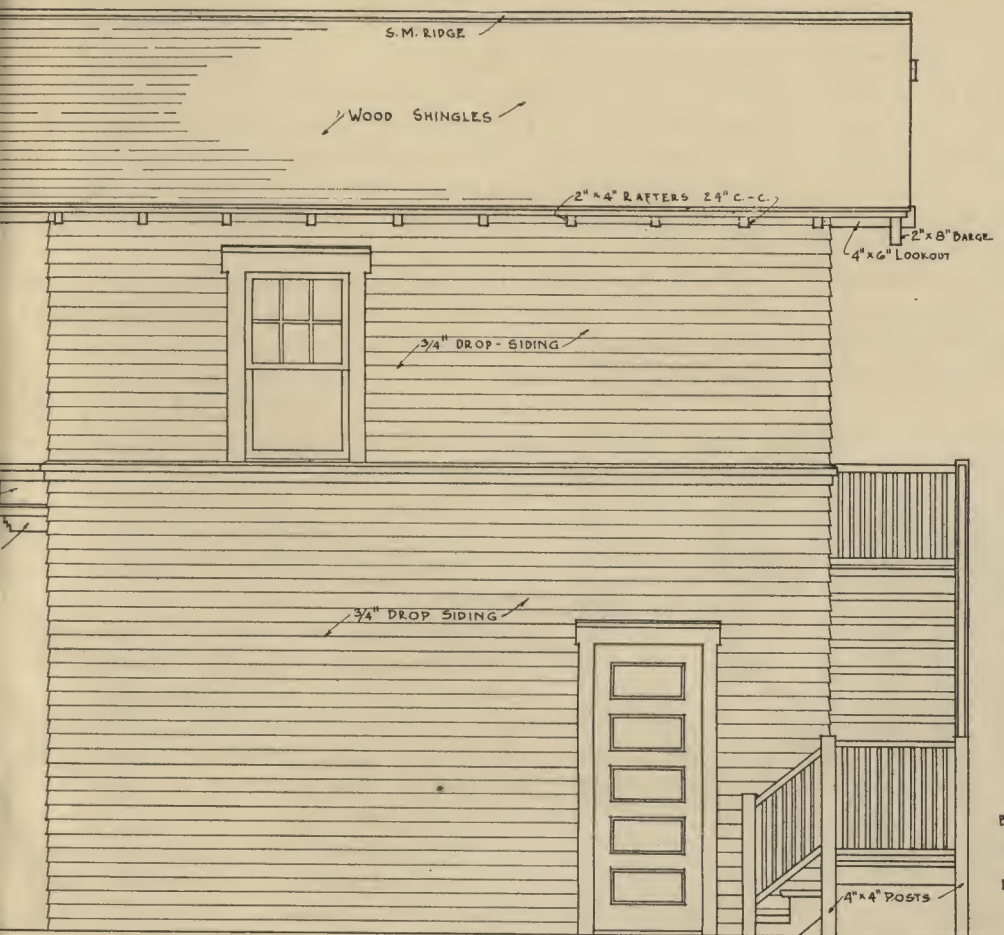


· TYPICAL WALL-SECTION ·

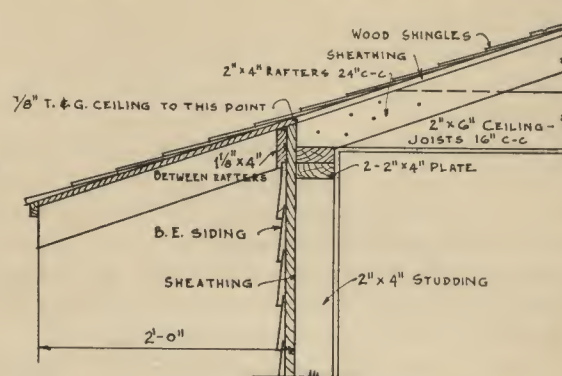


· SECOND FLOOR PLAN ·

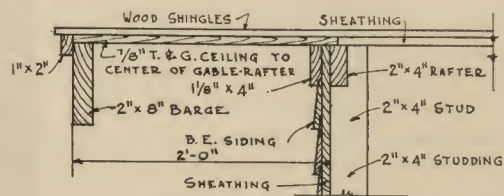




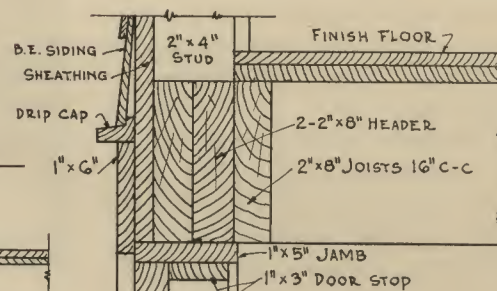
• SIDE - ELEVATION •



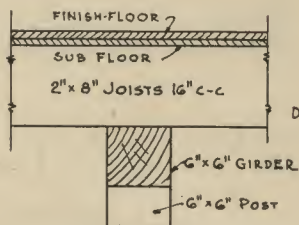
• SECTION THRU EAVE •



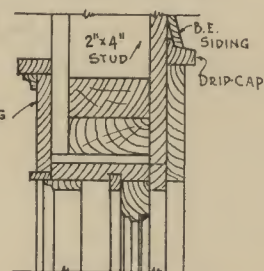
• SECTION THRU GABLE-PROJECTION •



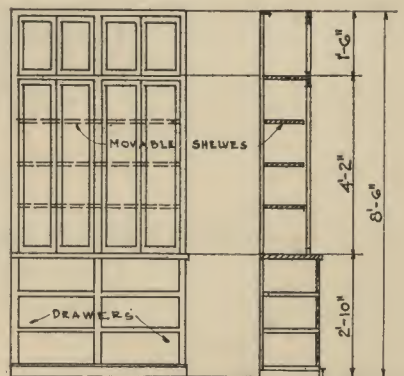
• SECTION THRU DOOR-HEAD •



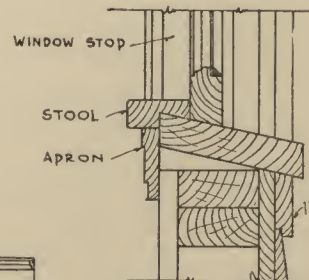
• SECTION THRU GIRDER •



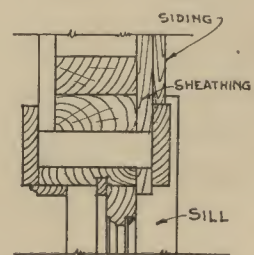
• SECTION THRU WINDOW-HEAD •



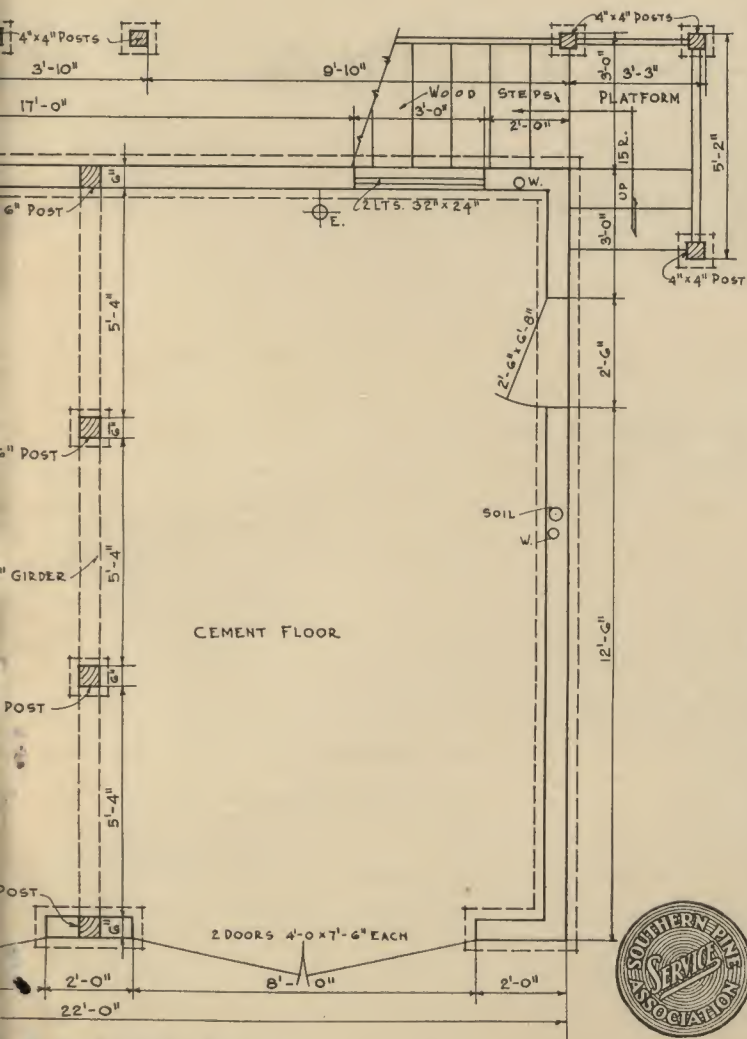
• DETAIL OF KITCHEN CUPBOARD •



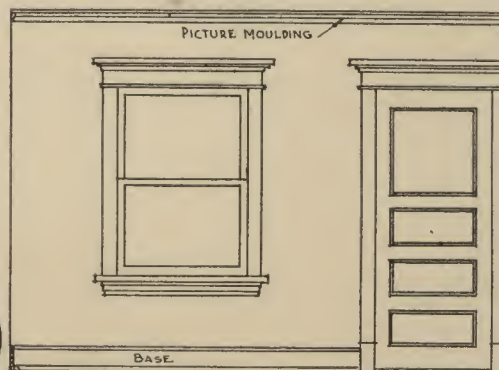
• SECTION THRU WINDOW-SILL •



• SECTION THRU WINDOW-JAMB •



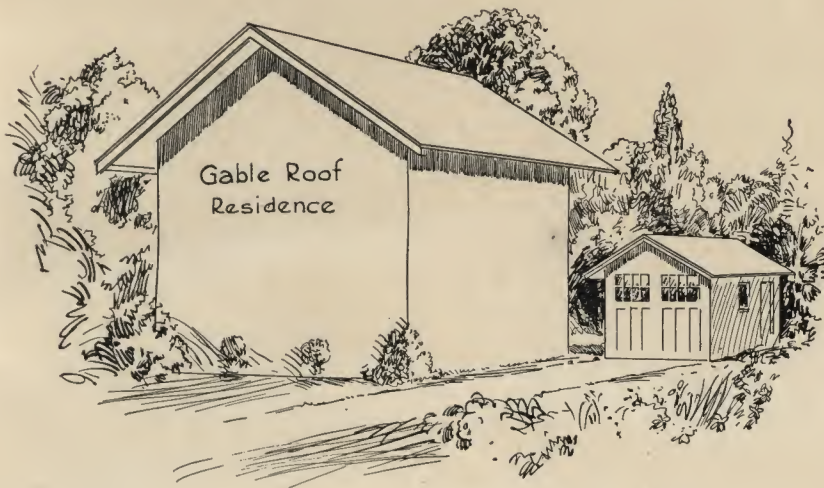
• GROUND FLOOR PLAN •



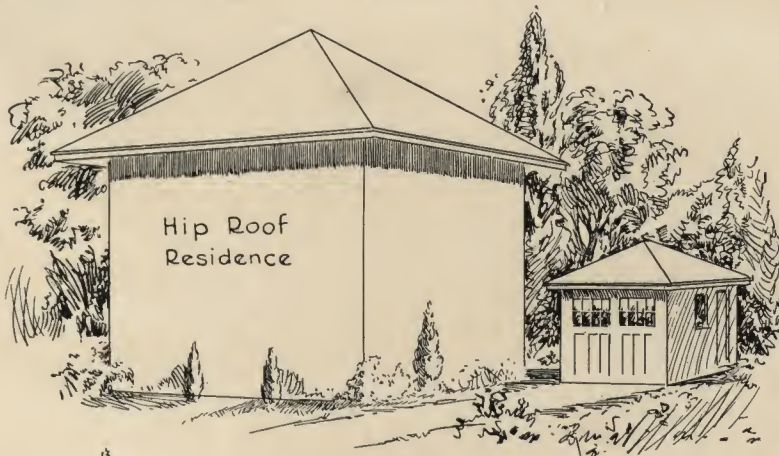
• LIVING-ROOM - VIEW TOWARDS ENTRANCE-DOOR •



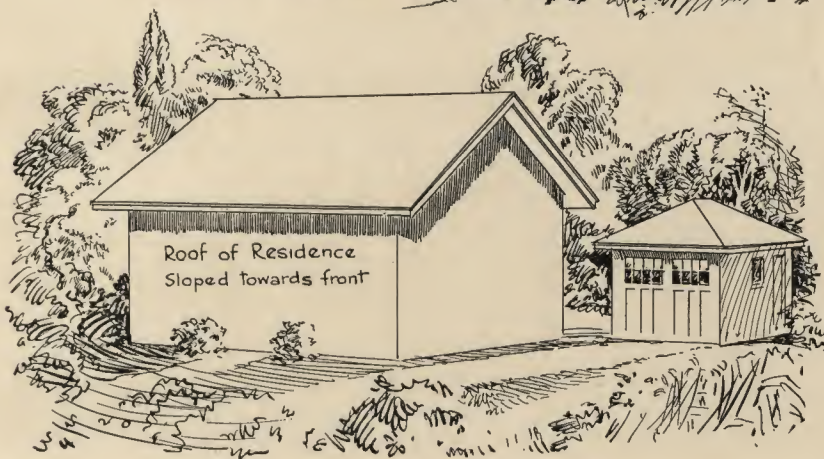
How to choose a Garage Design that will be in Architectural Harmony with your Residence



If your residence has a gable roof, then you should select a garage designed with a gable roof, as shown in the sketch. The siding used on the walls of the garage should be of similar pattern or design to the siding that is already on your residence, and when you have painted your garage in colors to match the house, you will have perfect architectural harmony between the two buildings.



If your residence has a hip roof, then you should select a garage designed with a hip roof and match the siding and paint, as explained above.



If your residence has a roof that is of complicated design, and different from the two styles shown above, but has its main slope towards the front, then the hip roof garage, which also slopes to the front, is most likely to suit you.



Digitized by

The Association for Preservation Technology International

For the

Building Technology Heritage Library

<http://archive.org/details/buildingtechnologyheritagelibrary>